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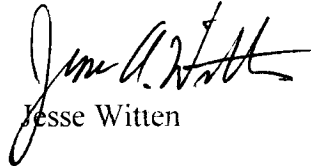
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Re: Blackhorse v. Pro-Football, Inc., Cancellation No. 92/046,185 (TTAB)

Dear Mr. Kim:

Enclosed please find four courtesy copies of the Petitioners' Reply In Support of Their Trial Brief, filed today in the above-referenced matter.

Very truly yours,


Jesse Witten

JAW/rjb

Enclosures

cc: Robert L. Raskopf, Esq. (via Federal Express)

**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE TRADEMARK TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD**

In re Registration No. 1,606,810 (REDSKINETTES)
Registered July 17, 1990,

Registration No. 1,085,092 (REDSKINS)
Registered February 7, 1978,

Registration No. 987,127 (THE REDSKINS & DESIGN)
Registered June 25, 1974,

Registration No. 986,668 (WASHINGTON REDSKINS & DESIGN)
Registered June 18, 1974,

Registration No. 978,824 (WASHINGTON REDSKINS)
Registered February 12, 1974,

and Registration No. 836,122 (THE REDSKINS—STYLIZED LETTERS)
Registered September 26, 1967

Amanda Blackhorse, Marcus Briggs-Cloud,)
Phillip Gover, Jillian Pappan and Courtney Tsotigh,)
)
Petitioners,)
)
v.)
)
Pro-Football, Inc.,)
)
Registrant.)
_____)

Cancellation No. 92/046,185

PETITIONERS' REPLY IN SUPPORT OF THEIR TRIAL BRIEF

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	1
ARGUMENT	1
I. THE DISTRICT COURT’S ALTERNATIVE RULING IN <i>HARJO</i> LACKS PRECLUSIVE EFFECT.....	1
II. NONE OF PETITIONERS’ EVIDENCE SHOULD BE EXCLUDED AND PFI’S ATTACKS ON PETITIONERS’ EVIDENCE ARE NOT WELL-FOUNDED	2
A. Petitioners’ Expert Testimony Is Admissible	2
1. Geoffrey Nunberg's Testimony Is Admissible.....	3
2. Susan Courtney's Testimony Is Admissible.....	4
3. Fredrick Hoxie's Testimony Is Admissible.....	4
4. Ivan Ross's Testimony Is Admissible	5
B. PFI’s Relevance Objections To Non-Expert Evidence Have No Merit.....	7
1. The 1992 Resolutions Of The National Congress of American Indians Are Relevant.....	7
2. The 1972 Harold Gross Letter Is Relevant. In Fact, The Letter, The Meeting with Edward Bennett Williams, Mr. Williams' Letter To The NFL Commissioner And 1971-72 Media Coverage Of Native American Opposition Deserve Significant Weight.....	8
3. Evidence Of The Media's and Fans' Activities Is Relevant	10
III. PFI’S SECONDARY MEANING ARGUMENT IGNORES REALITY	11
IV. PFI’S EVIDENCE DESERVES LITTLE WEIGHT AND SOME OF IT IS INADMISSIBLE, AS THE BOARD HAS ALREADY HELD.....	11
A. Much of PFI’s Evidence of Native American Support For The Team’s Name And Use Of The Term “Redskin” Lacks Foundation And Is Inadmissible; Other Such Evidence Deserves Little Weight	11
1. Letters	11
2. Photographs	12
3. Petitioners' Statements.....	13
B. PFI’s Assertions That George Preston Marshall Selected The Team Name For Positive Reasons Is Dubious, Unsupported and Legally Irrelevant	14
C. PFI’s Dictionary Evidence Deserves Little Weight.....	16

D.	PFI’s Arguments And Evidence Regarding Usage Of “Redskins” Are Weak, And Some Actually Demonstrate That “Redskin” Is A Disparaging Term	17
E.	The Registrations and Renewals Are Not Probative	20
F.	The Surveys Cited By PFI Lack A Foundation	20
V.	PFI HAS NOT CARRIED THE BURDEN OF PROOF ON ITS LACHES DEFENSE.....	21
A.	Petitioners Did Not Unduly Delay.....	21
B.	PFI Suffered No Prejudice From Any Delay.....	21
	CONCLUSION	23

INDEX OF CASES AND AUTHORITIES

Cases

<i>Am. Bakeries Co. v. Pan-O-Gold Baking Co.</i> , 650 F. Supp. 563, 2 U.S.P.Q.2d 1208 (D. Minn. 1986).....	2
<i>Doughboy Indus., Inc. v. The Reese Chem. Co.</i> , 88 U.S.P.Q. 227 (Chief Examiner 1951)	11
<i>Goya Foods, Inc. v. Tropicana Prods. Inc.</i> , 846 F.2d 848, 6 U.S.P.Q.2d 1950 (2d Cir. 1988)	2
<i>Harjo v. Pro Football, Inc.</i> , 50 U.S.P.Q.2d 1705 (T.T.A.B. 1999).....	<i>passim</i>
<i>New Orleans La. Saints, LLC and NFL Props. v. Who Dat?, Inc.</i> , 99 U.S.P.Q.2d 1550 (T.T.A.B. 2011)..	2
<i>Niehus v. Liberio</i> , 973 F.2d 526 (7th Cir. 1992)	22
<i>Pro-Football, Inc. v. Harjo</i> , 284 F. Supp. 2d 96, 68 U.S.P.Q.2d 1225 (D.D.C. 2003).....	11
<i>Pro-Football, Inc. v. Harjo</i> , 415 F.3d 44, 75 U.S.P.Q.2d 1525, (D.C. Cir. 2005).....	1
<i>Zachry Infrastructure, LLC v. Am. Infrastructure, Inc.</i> , 101 U.S.P.Q.2d 1249 (T.T.A.B. 2011).....	2

Statutes

15 U.S.C. § 1059 (2012).....	20
------------------------------	----

Rules

TBMP § 510.02(a).....	2
Fed. R. Evid 106.....	17, 19
Fed. R. Evid 401	3, 9
Fed. R. Evid 803	10

INTRODUCTION

The evidence in the record weighs heavily in favor of cancelling the registrations. After addressing a half-hearted argument by PFI that the district court's alternative ruling has preclusive effect, Petitioners demonstrate that PFI's critique of Petitioners' evidence has no merit. Petitioners then demonstrate that PFI's evidence is thin, and some of it is inadmissible (as the Board previously held in *Harjo*).

ARGUMENT

I. THE DISTRICT COURT'S ALTERNATIVE RULING IN *HARJO* LACKS PRECLUSIVE EFFECT.

PFI asserts that the district court's alternative ruling in *Harjo* is "effectively binding," and its "significance ... cannot be overstated." PFI Br. at 1-2. In fact, the district court's alternative ruling has no preclusive effect over the Board. The Petitioners were not parties in *Harjo*, and PFI does not argue that either collateral estoppel or *res judicata* applies (and did not assert them as affirmative defenses). Nor will the district court's alternative ruling – or any decision by the D.C. courts in *Harjo* – have binding effect on the Federal Circuit or Fourth Circuit in the event that there is subsequent federal litigation of this matter.¹

The district court's opinion is relevant only to the extent it is persuasive. But, it is not persuasive; Petitioners have already described the district court's deeply flawed substantial-evidence review of the *Harjo* record (*see* Pet. Br. at 4-5). And, of course, the D.C. Circuit did not affirm on those grounds, but strictly based on laches.²

PFI does not state why the district court's alternative ruling restricts the Board's ability to review the record on the merits. It cites TMBP § 510.02(a), which merely notes that there are "often" occasions

¹ Any subsequent litigation will take place either in the Federal Circuit or Fourth Circuit.

² Indeed, in its first opinion, the D.C. Circuit remanded to the district court to further assess laches as to one of the *Harjo* petitioners, rather than resolve the litigation by affirming the district court's substantial-evidence alternative ruling. *See Pro-Football, Inc. v. Harjo*, 415 F.3d 44, 50, 75 U.S.P.Q.2d 1525, 1529 (D.C. Cir. 2005).

in which a district court decision is binding on the Board, but that section does not provide a separate basis to hold a district court decision binding. And PFI does not attempt to explain how the four cases it cites in a footnote establish that the *Harjo* district court's alternative ruling has preclusive effect. *See* PFI Br. at 1 n.1.³

II. NONE OF PETITIONERS' EVIDENCE SHOULD BE EXCLUDED AND PFI'S ATTACKS ON PETITIONERS' EVIDENCE ARE NOT WELL-FOUNDED.

Under the March 14, 2011 stipulation, except for depositions of the *Harjo* petitioners, the *Harjo* record would be admissible, and the parties waived objections to that evidence, except as to relevance objections and except as to evidence that the Board ruled inadmissible in *Harjo*. Accordingly, for example, neither party has asserted hearsay objections to *Harjo* evidence (*i.e.*, arguments that evidence should not be considered for the truth of the matter asserted).

PFI, however, has taken full advantage of its retained right to assert relevance objections. Appendix A to PFI's Trial Brief contains 26 dense pages of relevance objections. Petitioners will not specifically respond to the relevance objections in Appendix A; the relevance of Petitioners' evidence is demonstrated in Petitioners' Trial Brief and this Reply Brief.

Petitioners respond below to PFI's arguments regarding Petitioners' evidence made in the body of PFI's Trial Brief.

A. Petitioners' Expert Testimony Is Admissible

Trying to fit within the March 14, 2011 stipulation, PFI argues that the testimony of each of Petitioners' experts are "irrelevant" and therefore should be "excluded" or found "inadmissible." *See* PFI

³The four cases come from the footnote of TBMP § 510.02(a) and were cited with no explanation. In fact, they do not support an argument that the *Harjo* district court's alternative ruling has preclusive effect. Two of the cases state that there must be an identity of parties or their privies in order for a district court judgment to have claim preclusive effect. *Zachry Infrastructure, LLC v. Am. Infrastructure, Inc.*, 101 U.S.P.Q.2d 1249, 1252-53 (T.T.A.B. 2011); *New Orleans La. Saints LLC and NFL Props. LLC v. Who Dat?, Inc.*, 99 U.S.P.Q.2d 1550, 1552 (T.T.A.B. 2011). The other two cases analyze whether a federal court ought to defer resolving a trademark infringement suit when the same parties are simultaneously contesting the registration of that mark before the Board. *See, e.g., Goya Foods, Inc. v. Tropicana Prods., Inc.*, 6 U.S.P.Q.2d 1950, 846, 852-54 F.2d 848 (2d Cir. 1988); *Am. Bakeries Co. v. Pan-O-Gold Baking Co.*, 2 U.S.P.Q.2d 1208, 650 F. Supp. 563, 566-67 (D. Minn. 1986).

Br. at 10-20. PFI's objections to the expert testimony, however, are almost entirely not relevance objections. Evidence is relevant if it (a) "has any tendency to make a fact more or less probable than it would be without the evidence; and (b) the fact is of consequence in determining the action." Fed. R. Evid. 401. Instead, PFI attacks the experts' qualifications and methodology, which goes to the weight of the evidence.

PFI also misstates the March 14, 2011 stipulation in its effort to bar the expert testimony. PFI asserts that the parties "agreed that all testimony in discovery depositions shall be admissible as trial testimony, subject to all objections and motions to strike testimony made during such depositions." PFI Br. at 8 n.33 (citing Joint Stipulation at ¶ 6). That statement is incorrect. Paragraph 6 of the Joint Stipulation explicitly applies only to the discovery depositions taken "of the Petitioners" in this case. Paragraph 6 does not apply to *Harjo* experts' testimony. Instead, the admissibility of *Harjo* expert testimony is governed by paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Joint Stipulation, which state that "all ... deposition transcripts and exhibits ... submitted in *Harjo* ... shall be admissible" unless the Board ruled in *Harjo* that the evidence was inadmissible. Joint Stipulation [Dkt. 31] at ¶ 1. And, in *Harjo*, the Board ruled that the testimony of each of the *Harjo* Petitioners' expert testimony was admissible over PFI's objections. See *Harjo v. Pro-Football, Inc.*, 50 U.S.P.Q.2d 1705, 1716-18 (1999) (finding expert testimony of Nunberg, Courtney, Ross, Hoxie, LaFramboise, and Hirschfelder admissible).

1. Geoffrey Nunberg's Testimony Is Admissible.

In two paragraphs, PFI asserts that Dr. Nunberg's testimony lacks a "scientific basis" and is therefore irrelevant. See PFI Br. at 17. PFI asserts that his testimony should be excluded because he recognized that sometimes "Redskins" denotes the football team. As the Board has observed, however, and as is obvious, the football team name "clearly carries the allusion to Native Americans." *Harjo*, 50 U.S.P.Q.2d at 1742. PFI also asserts that Dr. Nunberg testified that it was not disparaging to use "Redskin" as a motorcycle name, and that testimony should disqualify him. Although this argument plainly goes to weight, not admissibility, the premise of the argument is also wrong. Dr. Nunberg's testimony regarding motorcycles was consistent with this testimony regarding the football team; he

testified that he would not use “Redskin” to name a motorcycle and he believed that Native Americans would object.⁴ PFI’s argument that he improperly relied on dictionaries for his opinion is odd and unexplained, and the argument that he relied on literary and media uses of “redskin” from different time periods at best goes to the weight of his testimony.

Notably, PFI never suggests that Dr. Nunberg is not an expert linguist, and he indisputably is. *See* Pet. Br. at 20. Furthermore, PFI makes no objection to Dr. Nunberg’s empirical study demonstrating that “redskin” was not used in late 20th century newspapers to refer to Native Americans. *See id.* at 20-22. Nor has it objected to his testimony that the absence of a usage label in a particular dictionary entry does not show that the word is not offensive, particularly to the group or person referred to by the word. *See id.* at 29-30.

In *Harjo*, Dr. Nunberg’s expertise was found “adequately established” and his opinions admissible as expert testimony. 50 U.S.P.Q. 2d at 1717.

2. Susan Courtney’s Testimony Is Admissible.

PFI’s criticisms of how Ms. [now Dr.] Courtney selected movies for her review go to weight, not admissibility. *See* PFI Br. at 18-29. Her methodology for movie selection was reasonable. *See* Pet. Br. at 26-27. PFI could have introduced other films, or other parts of the movies that she cited, or its own expert on film, but did not. PFI does not dispute that she is knowledgeable and experienced in American film to qualify as an expert. Nor does PFI deny the relevance of the use of “redskin” in film. The Board previously held that her testimony and evidence satisfied *Daubert* and was admissible. *See Harjo*, 50 U.S.P.Q. 2d at 1716.

3. Frederick Hoxie’s Testimony Is Admissible.

Petitioners relied upon Dr. Hoxie’s testimony that professional historians use “Indian,” “American Indian” and “Native American” as neutral terms, but never use “redskin” to refer to a person. *See* Pet. Br. at 23. PFI does not object to that testimony. *See* PFI’s Br. at 19-20.

⁴BLA-TTAB-006993, 6996 (Nunberg Depo. at 133, 136).

Nor does PFI deny that Dr. Hoxie is an expert historian specializing in Native American history. Rather, PFI contends that his opinions on linguistic matters are not relevant. *See id.* The Board, however, found that Dr. Hoxie was a qualified historian and that his testimony on the conquest, removal, and substantial eradication of Native American culture provided “a useful historical perspective from which to view the writings, cartoons and other references to Native Americans in evidence from the late 19th century and throughout this century.” *Harjo*, 50 U.S.P.Q.2d at 1718, 1745. In its brief, PFI refers to the history of Native Americans as “troubled” history that involved considerable warfare with the United States and American settlers. *See* PFI Br. at 41.

The history of conflict between the United States and Native Americans, including the view during certain times that Native Americans were warlike enemies, makes it more likely “redskin” and other anti-Indian epithets would arise (just as “Jap,” “Kraut” and “gook” were used as epithets against other military opponents). Accordingly, Dr. Hoxie’s testimony, placing that history in the record, is relevant and admissible. In addition, the historical conflicts with Native Americans are so well known that the Board may take judicial notice of them.

4. Ivan Ross’s Testimony Is Admissible.

PFI does not dispute that Ivan Ross is a survey expert, and its multiple arguments go to weight, not admissibility. *See* Pet. Br. at 30 n.95.

PFI first contends that Dr. Ross’s survey is not relevant because it was conducted in 1996, and not at the times the registrations were issued (between 6 and 29 years earlier). *See* PFI Br. at 11-12. That argument obviously goes to the weight of the evidence, not its admissibility, as the Board already has held. *See Harjo*, 50 U.S.P.Q.2d at 1734-35 & n.88 (finding the survey “relevant” and noting that “[e]vidence concerning the significance of the term ‘redskin(s)’ before and after the relevant time periods may shed light on its significance during those periods”). A 1996 survey provides some evidence as to attitudes during earlier years.

PFI then contends that the survey should not be admissible because Ross did not ask about views on “Redskin” as a football team name. He instead asked about whether “redskin” and other terms were

offensive in reference to an American Indian person. *See* Pet. Br. at 30. That is plainly relevant to the second part of the two-step inquiry for disparagement, which is this question: “Is the meaning of the marks one that may disparage Native Americans?” May 31, 2011 Order [Dkt. 40] at 10; *see also Harjo*, 50 U.S.P.Q.2d at 1741-42.

PFI next argues that the survey was fatally flawed because it asked respondents if they found “redskin” (and other terms) “offensive” rather than “disparaging.”⁵ The Board has already rejected this nitpicky argument. *See Harjo*, 50 U.S.P.Q.2d at 1734 n.86. It is worth noting, however, that using “offended” and “offensive” instead of “disparaging” was a conservative way to conduct the survey. One would expect fewer people to admit to being offended by a given ethnic epithet than to acknowledge that it is disparaging. Some people are thick-skinned, or proud, or do not wish to be thought of as overly sensitive, and therefore may state that they are not “offended.” A person could perceive a word as disparaging but not want to reveal to others that they are offended. Or, a person simply might not be offended by a disparaging term. However, it is not logical that one could be offended by the word “redskin” but not think that it is disparaging. For similar reasons, evidence of respondents who answered that “redskin” was “offensive to others” (but that they themselves would not be “offended”) should be given evidentiary weight. *See* Pet. Br. at 46.

⁵ Dr. Ross’s survey used the following instruction and questions:

I am going to say some terms which you might hear someone say when referring to an American Indian person. One or more of these terms may be OFFENSIVE to you when you hear it used, or NONE of them may be offensive to you. Or, you may have NO OPINION one way or the other. WHATEVER YOU THINK is what I’d like to know.

The (Next/First) word is REDSKIN. Would you, yourself, be OFFENDED by the word REDSKIN if you heard that term being used to describe an American Indian person, or would you NOT be offended, or don’t you have an opinion ONE WAY OR THE OTHER about that?

Whether or not YOU would be offended, do you think that the term, REDSKIN, being used to describe an American Indian person, would be offensive to OTHERS, would do you think it would NOT be offensive to others, or don’t you have an opinion ONE WAY OR THE OTHER about that?

PFI's next argument, that the survey asked leading questions, is equally lacking in merit. *See* PFI Br. at 14. PFI contends that the survey questions did not give people a chance to deny that they thought "redskin" (and the other terms) was offensive. In fact, the instructions requested that respondents answer "whatever you think," and all respondents needed to do to deny being offended was to answer either "not" or "no opinion" to the questions. *See supra* n.5.

PFI then raises another argument that goes to weight, not admissibility, that the sampling plan was supposedly flawed because it did not include counties with the highest density of Native Americans. PFI Br. at 14-16. In fact, Dr. Ross's sampling was perfectly appropriate. He identified the 20 states with the highest Native American populations, and selected areas that fairly represented both rural and urban areas. *See* Pet. Br. at 30-31. Dr. Ross explained that the survey methodology does allow for a generalization of Native Americans throughout the United States; that the textbooks from which he has taught support that conclusion; that generalization of the results to the larger population from a stratified probability sample (the sample that he used) is quite commonly done in survey research; and that the actual sampling plan used in this case is a customary way to survey "hard to reach" targets such as Native Americans (which constitute less than 0.8 percent of the U.S. population).⁶

Finally, PFI contends that no weight should be given respondents' answer to whether "redskin" would be offensive to others. *See* PFI Br. at 16. Petitioners have already addressed this issue. *See* Pet. Br. at 31-32.⁷

B. PFI's Relevance Objections To Non-Expert Evidence Have No Merit.

1. The 1993 Resolutions Of The National Congress Of American Indians Are Relevant.

PFI objects to "a" 1993 NCAI resolution and "all related testimony" as not relevant because it occurred after the registrations were already issued. *See* PFI Br. at 20. In fact, there were two 1993

⁶ BLA-TTAB-03259, 3278-85 (Ross Depo. at 142, 161-68).

⁷ PFI also contends that the expert testimony of Teresa LaFromboise and Arlene Hirschfelder should be excluded. Although Petitioners did not rely on their testimony in their Trial Brief, they are experts in their respective fields, as the Board previously noted. *See Harjo*, 50 U.S.P.Q.2d at 1717-18.

NCAI resolutions – a January resolution of the NCAI Executive Council and a December resolution of the NCAI General Assembly. JoAnn Chase, as NCAI Executive Director, testified about both resolutions. *See* Pet. Br. at 15-16. PFI’s objection goes to weight, not admissibility. In *Harjo*, the Board addressed PFI’s identical objection to one of these two resolutions, found it relevant, and denied PFI’s motion to strike. 50 U.S.P.Q.2d at 1714-15. Furthermore, the NCAI 1993 resolutions also take on added significance given the history of NCAI opposition to PFI’s team name. *See* Pet. Br. at 14-17.

While seeking to keep out evidence of the NCAI’s position because the resolution(s) post-dated 1990, PFI relies on a small number of letters purportedly from tribal leaders that also post-date 1990.⁸ That is obviously inconsistent with PFI’s effort to bar consideration of NCAI’s views. Moreover, the position of NCAI (the largest and oldest American Indian organization),⁹ expressed in two 1993 resolutions and through its activities and the activities of its leaders over the years, deserve far more weight than the letters on which PFI relies.¹⁰

2. The 1972 Harold Gross Letter Is Relevant. In Fact, The Letter, The Meeting With Edward Bennett Williams, Mr. Williams’ Letter To The NFL Commissioner And 1971-72 Media Coverage Of Native American Opposition Deserve Significant Weight.

PFI objects to the admissibility of the January 1972 letter from Harold Gross to Edward Bennett Williams as supposedly not relevant. Citing the district court, PFI asserts that “the letter in no way

⁸ The letters on which PFI relies are inadmissible, or alternatively deserve no weight, for due to lack of authentication and explanatory testimony, as discussed below (at pages 11-12).

⁹ BLA-TTAB-00989. Nothing in the record supports PFI’s assertion that NCAI had only two employees (and PFI cites no support). *See* PFI Br. at 35. Ms. Chase testified that NCAI had twelve full-time employees and one part-time employee, all of whom worked in NCAI’s office in downtown Washington, D.C. She testified that the NCAI is an extensive, national organization comprised of members from affiliated tribes throughout the United States, organized into an Executive Council, an Executive Committee and a General Congress of members. The Executive Council consisted of official representatives from each of NCAI’s member tribes, and the Executive Committee consisted of four officers elected by the general membership of the organization, an area vice president, and twelve representatives from each of twelve regions throughout the United States. The Executive Council, the Executive Committee and the General Congress had regular meetings and an annual convention. BLA-TTAB-02779, 2798-99, 2827, 2858 (Chase Depo. at 9, 28-29, 63, 94). Furthermore, PFI’s brief concedes that NCAI’s position is “[s]ignificant[.]” *See* PFI Br. at 35.

¹⁰ The NCAI (with other organizations) also filed *amicus* briefs in support of the *Harjo* petitioners in *Harjo*. *See* 2009 U.S. S. Ct. Briefs LEXIS 2300, 2301 & 2302.

represents the opinion of a substantial composite of Native Americans.” PFI Br. at 20. This argument is ludicrous. Not every piece of evidence introduced in a trial must prove the entire case in order to be admissible. *See* Fed. R. Evid. 401 (defining relevance).

Mr. Gross’s letter was the catalyst for a meeting between a delegation of Native American leaders and Edward Bennett Williams, the PFI President at the time. Without considering the letter, the Board cannot understand the context of the meeting. In addition, the letter was understood by Mr. Williams as expressing the sentiments of those leaders (in a “cogent[.]” manner). *See* Pet. Br. at 12-14. Thus, as Mr. Williams attested, the letter memorializes what the Native American leaders said and thought in 1972. In fact, Mr. Williams felt that Mr. Gross’s letter – as an expression of the leaders’ views – was so significant that the day after the meeting, he sent the letter to the NFL Commissioner, Peter Rozelle. *See id.*

PFI also contends that Mr. Williams’ letter to Rozelle was not an “admission.” PFI Br. at 21 n.86. In fact, it was an admission that Native American leaders view PFI’s team name (and marks) as disparaging. It was also an admission that their views cannot be brushed aside as trivial, but are views that can be logically and convincingly (“cogently”) expressed. Finally, Mr. Williams’ letter and his decision to notify the NFL leadership the day after the meeting are admissions that the meeting was a significant event. This was not a meeting with a handful of nobodies, as PFI tries to portray it. *See id.* at 21.

Furthermore, the 1972 meeting occurred at a time when there was a great deal of media reporting on Native American objections to PFI’s team name. The record contains numerous news articles from 1971-72 from Washington, D.C. daily newspapers reporting on Native American opposition to the team name,¹¹ as well as a 1972 NFL publication also reporting on the controversy.¹² (In addition to the waiver

¹¹T. Quinn, “Redskins, Rednecks,” *The Washington Daily News* (Nov. 5, 1971) (BLA-TTAB-00825); Paul Kaplan, “Do we Defame Native Americans?,” *The Washington Star* (1972) (BLA-TTAB-00826-27); M. Siegel, “Siegel at Large,” *Washington Star* (Jan. 26, 1972) (BLA-TTAB-00829); R. White, “No Reservations... Williams’ Answer: What’s In A Name?,” *The Washington Evening Star* (Jan. 27, 1972) (BLA-TTAB-00830); T. Quinn, “Indians are starting to fight back,” *The Washington Daily News* (Jan. 28, 1972) (BLA-TTAB-00828); T. Quinn, “Redskins Face Suit” and “The quest for dignity,” *The Washington News* (Feb. 18, 1972) (BLA-TTAB-00831); T. Quinn, “What’s in a nickname? In Washington, plenty of trouble, possibilities,” *The Washington Daily News* (Feb. 29, 1972) (BLA-TTAB-00086, 832); T. Quinn,

of hearsay objections, the news articles would fit within hearsay exceptions, including the ancient records exception, so their content may be considered for the truth of the matters asserted. *See, e.g., Fed. R. Evid.* 803(16).)

Accordingly, all of this evidence – Mr. Gross’s letter to Mr. Williams, the meeting with the delegation of Native American leaders, Mr. Williams’ letter to Mr. Rozelle, and the 1971-72 news articles – are relevant on the issue of whether PFI’s marks contain content that disparages Native Americans, as perceived by a substantial composite of Native Americans.

3. Evidence Of The Media’s and Fans’ Activities Is Relevant.

PFI also contends that evidence of media and fan behavior is not relevant because their conduct was not carried out by PFI. *See* PFI Br. at 21.

In fact, as the Board has already explained, that evidence is relevant to debunking PFI’s “secondary meaning” argument; it shows that the public understands that the team’s name and trademarks allude to Native Americans. The Board rejected the secondary meaning argument, since the word “Redskins” as used in PFI’s marks “clearly carries the allusion to Native Americans.” *Harjo*, 50 U.S.P.Q.2d at 1742. In so holding, the Board stated in part:

[I]n determining the meaning of the term ‘redskin(s)’ as it appears in respondent’s registered marks, it would be factually incomplete and disingenuous to ignore the substantial evidence of Native American imagery used by respondent, *as well as by the media and respondent’s fans*, in connection with respondent’s football team and its entertainment services.

Id. (emphasis added).

Furthermore, the behavior of some members of the media and fans that makes light of Native American culture (*e.g.*, fans “playing Indian,” or boorish newspaper headlines) is evidence that the marks contain matter that is disparaging to a substantial composite of Native Americans. *See* Pet. Br. at 39-40.

“More on the Redskins,” *The Washington Daily News* (March 22, 1972) (BLA-TTAB-00833); T. Quinn, “Williams, Indians in Showdown” *The Washington Daily News* (March 30, 1972) (BLA-TTAB-00834).

¹²*The Redskin Edition of Pro! Magazine* (Nov. 20, 1972) (BLA-TTAB-01378).

“[T]he nature of a trade mark for the purpose of Section 2(a) may properly be determined from the associations conveyed by the word used as the mark in connection with the goods with which it is used.” *Doughboy Indus., Inc. v. The Reese Chem. Co.*, 88 U.S.P.Q. 227, 228 (Chief Examiner 1951). In other words, if the public and the media view the marks as an invitation to disparage, the marks most likely disparage as well.

III. PFI’S SECONDARY MEANING ARGUMENT IGNORES REALITY.

PFI’s Trial Brief repeats many times its secondary meaning argument, asserting that “Washington Redskins” denotes a football team and not actual Native Americans. The Board rejected the secondary meaning argument; the word “Redskins,” as used in PFI’s marks, “clearly both refers to respondent’s professional football team and carries the allusion to Native Americans inherent in the original definition of the word.” *Harjo*, 50 U.S.P.Q.2d at 1742. Even the district court rejected the secondary meaning argument. *See Harjo*, 284 F. Supp. 2d 96, 126-27, 68 U.S.P.Q.2d 1225, 1249 (D.D.C. 2003).

PFI’s marks obviously allude to Native Americans. They have continually been used in connection with Native American imagery and three of the marks have a Native American profile or other imagery evoking Native Americans and their culture. *See* Pet. Br. at 41-43 (addressing the secondary meaning argument). PFI does not address these points in any of the many places in its brief where it asserts secondary meaning.

IV. PFI’S EVIDENCE DESERVES LITTLE WEIGHT AND SOME OF IT IS INADMISSIBLE, AS THE BOARD HAS ALREADY HELD.

A. Much Of PFI’s Evidence of Native American Support For The Team’s Name And Use Of The Term “Redskin” Lacks Foundation And Is Inadmissible; Other Such Evidence Deserves Little Weight.

1. Letters

PFI attempts to rely upon letters purportedly from a small number of Native American tribal leaders or from individual Native Americans. *See* PFI Br. at 5, 7 n.30, 25 n.93, 31, 33- 36 & nn.119-129. In *Harjo*, however, the Board rejected the letters purporting to be from tribal leaders, giving the evidence no weight. The Board explained:

[Pro-Football, Inc.’s] case includes no testimony by the authors of these letters and resolutions to establish any foundation for the letters and resolutions. Further, the lack of testimony about the letters and resolutions makes it impossible to determine the extent to which the views contained therein speak for a group of Native Americans or just for the authors, or what is the basis for the views expressed. Thus, this evidence has not been considered for the truth of the statements contained therein.

50 U.S.P.Q.2d at 1747 n.126. For similar reasons, the Board also rejected letters from fans, including some purporting to be Native Americans. *See id.* at 1747 n.125.¹³ For the same reasons, the Board should still give no weight to the purported communications from tribal leaders and fans.

Furthermore, even if the letters from tribal leaders were considered, they account for a small number of tribal leaders, considering that there are more than 500 federally recognized tribes. *See* PFI Br. at 37. As the Board noted, even if it considered these letters, “this small number of letters” would not alter its analysis. *Harjo*, 50 U.S.P.Q.2d at 1748 n.126.

Similarly, there is no evidence introduced that the tribal leaders or their tribes are typical of Native American sentiment, as opposed to outliers. And, in fact, one of PFI’s featured correspondents, Hollis Roberts (former Chief of the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma, quoted favorably by PFI (at 33)) should not be viewed as a fair representative of Native Americans; three years after the letter, he was indicted and subsequently convicted for sexual assault. *See United States v. Roberts*, 88 F.3d 872 (10th Cir. 1996). In addition, another of the tribal leaders apparently had a financial bias.¹⁴

2. Photographs

PFI also seeks to rely upon a handful of photographs purporting to show a school with “Redskins” as the team name, a street, a motel and a movie theatre. *See* PFI Br. at 45. Here, too, there was “no testimony in the record establishing a foundation for consideration of these photographs.” 50 U.S.P.Q.2d at 1747-48 n.127. PFI provided no testimony regarding who took the pictures or who was

¹³ Based on the Board’s *Harjo* decision, Petitioners objected to consideration of letters purportedly from tribal leaders or fans. *See* Pet. Br., App. A at 2-5.

¹⁴ Floyd Leonard purportedly signed the Inter-Tribal Council resolution as Chief of the Miami Tribe of Oklahoma. Miami University (whose team name was formerly “Redskins”) apparently provided free tuition to members of this tribe (and tribal members took advantage of the offer), potentially influencing his statements regarding “Redskin” as a team name. *See* PFIB-TTAB-0002890; *see also* BLA-TTAB-02352 (noting Miami Tribe’s conflict of interest).

responsible for the sign or street name, and no evidence that any of these examples was chosen by Native Americans or represent the community's views. The Board accordingly found that the photographs have "no probative value." *See id.* The same is true today.¹⁵

3. Petitioners' Statements

Playing "gotcha," PFI tries to attach significance to occasional uses of the word "redskin" by Petitioners themselves.

Phillip Gover used "Redskins" in a post on Facebook in reference to the team's offensive line. Gover Depo. [Dkt. 120] at 111-16 & Ex. 11 ("Don't seal up that Redskins O-line"). PFI cites this remark five times. PFI Br. at 3 n.8, 6, 7 & n.25, 26 n.95, & 27 n.102. Mr. Gover explained that he posted that line in order to "deride" the organization [PFI]. *See* Gover Depo. at 113-15. He also admitted that by using the word "redskins" he had himself disparaged Native Americans. Gover Depo. at 115. There is no easy way to refer to the PFI team name without employing a disparaging term; when Mr. Gover sought to deride the team, he was forced to use the term. This is not evidence that Mr. Gover is unbothered by the term "redskin." It is offensive that in order to refer to the team by name, he must use an epithet.

PFI also repeatedly cites Courtney Tsotigh's testimony about Mr. Gover's "Don't seal up that Redskins O-line" Facebook post. *See* PFI Br. at 7 n.25, 26 n.95, 27 n.102, 40 n.158. Facing repeated and aggressive questioning about Mr. Gover's Facebook post, which she had never seen before, Ms. Tsotigh testified that she did not know what to think.¹⁶ She later clarified her thoughts about Mr. Gover's Facebook post: "[h]e may have been trying to make a joke, but I think it is offensive to use that word."

¹⁵ Based on the Board's *Harjo* decision, Petitioners objected to this evidence. *See* Pet. Br., App. A at 3-4. PFI states that Petitioners "disingenuously mischaracterize" the Board's *Harjo* ruling because the Board technically did not rule the evidence inadmissible due to lack of foundation, but rather held that the evidence was entitled to no weight. *See* PFI Br. at 4 n.10. There is no material difference, at least in this context, between ruling evidence inadmissible or affording it zero weight.

¹⁶ In response to numerous questions, including leading questions, about Gover's "O-line comment," Ms. Tsotigh gave these answers indicating that she did not understand the question, what Gover had said, and had not ever thought about Gover's comment previously: "I don't know what that is referring to," "Not necessarily, I don't know, no, I guess not," "I don't know," "I mean that, what he was saying, I mean, no, it doesn't really – he's obviously talking about a football game," "That's not what I'm saying. I'm just saying that whatever he's talking about, he's talking about the game, whatever he's – I don't know what he's talking about, I don't know." Tsotigh Depo. [Dkt. 115] at 129-30.

Tsotigh Depo. Errata at 2. Furthermore, in the midst of discussing Mr. Gover’s Facebook post, Ms. Tsotigh was clear that the term is offensive: “I don’t like the word the ‘Washington Redskins,’ it’s offensive to me, it’s offensive to who I am.” Tsotigh Depo. at 130.

PFI also cites an email to Amanda Blackhorse from former Petitioner Shquanebin Lone-Bently in which Ms. Lone-Bently refers to “Southeastern Skins.” See PFI Br. at 45 n.196. But, Ms. Blackhorse testified that, while she found even in-group uses of the term objectionable, some Native Americans use “skins” “to just informally refer to each other. It’s similar to the way that African Americans refer to each other using the N word.... It wouldn’t be okay for ... someone who is non-Native to call ... a Native person a skin.” Blackhorse Depo. [Dkt. 122] at 133-134. This explanation is consistent with Dr. Nunberg’s testimony that members of a disparaged group may adopt and use the disparaging term at issue, such as “nigger,” for example, sometimes in an ironic way.¹⁷ Likewise, legal commentators have written that the use of a disparaging term by the disparaged is an “empowering” act of reappropriation.”¹⁸

There can be no dispute that Petitioners despise the word “redskin,” view it as disparaging or worse, and object specifically to PFI’s team names and marks. Indeed, despite the “gotcha” citations, PFI does not dispute that they each have standing.

B. PFI’s Assertions That George Preston Marshall Selected The Team Name For Positive Reasons Is Dubious, Unsupported and Legally Irrelevant.

PFI asserts that its former owner, George Preston Marshall, changed the team’s name from “Braves” to “Redskins” in 1933 in order to honor the team’s coach, William Dietz. See PFI Br. at 30.

¹⁷ BLA-TTAB-04088-89, 4160-61, 6957-58 (Nunberg Depo. at 343-44, 414-15), 6957-58 (Nunberg Depo. at 97-98).

¹⁸ Todd Anten, *NOTE: SELF-DISPARAGING TRADEMARKS AND SOCIAL CHANGE: FACTORING THE REAPPROPRIATION OF SLURS INTO SECTION 2(A) OF THE LANHAM ACT*, 106 Colum. L. Rev. 388, 392, 413, 422 (March 2006) (commenting that “[t]he reappropriation of slurs is a common source of empowerment among disparaged groups” and that “reappropriation of former slurs is an integral part of the fostering of individual and group identity, recapturing ‘the right of self-definition, of forging and naming one’s own existence’” and “an act of ‘courageous self-emancipation’ that allows the victims of hateful labels to make themselves ‘whole’ again.”); see also Randall Kennedy, *Nigger: The Strange Career of a Troublesome Word* 38 (2002).

Even if Marshall's reason for selecting the team's name is relevant, PFI's assertion should not be given any weight. In fact, it would be an affront to history to accept this account uncritically.

PFI cites to three documents to support its assertion. *See* PFI Trial Br. 30-31 (citing PFIB-TTAB-00260-62). None of these is a reliable source of information about actions taken in 1933 by Marshall, who died in 1969. The first document is an unspecified article from an unknown source that actually states that no one knows why Marshall chose "Redskins" and that explanatory "theories abound."¹⁹ The article attributes the theory that Marshall wanted to honor Dietz to Marshall's (unnamed) granddaughter and to "various other accounts," but does not even indicate that Marshall's granddaughter or the other sources had firsthand knowledge. The other two documents are an undated PFI press release issued sometime after Super Bowl XXII (February 1988), and a 1992 statement by John Kent Cooke.²⁰

The claim that the team name was chosen to honor Mr. Dietz is further contradicted by the 1972 account provided by the NFL in *The Redskin Edition of Pro! Magazine*. That source explained to NFL fans: "George Preston Marshall started with his team in Boston on Braves field. When he switched playing sites, he wanted to change names but keep the indian motif. Since he was now sharing a park with the Red Sox and at the same time liked Harvard's crimson jerseys, Redskins seemed appropriate."²¹ Since the team had already been named the "Braves" for years before Dietz became the coach, the decision to use Indian themes and imagery was plainly not done to honor Dietz.

Furthermore, PFI's story of the origins of the team name seems dubious in light of what is known of George Preston Marshall. Marshall was a stubborn racial segregationist. He refused to permit African Americans to play for the team until compelled by the Kennedy Administration to do so. The Kennedy Administration refused to grant the team access to D.C. Municipal Stadium (now RFK Stadium) unless

¹⁹ PFIB-TTAB-000004, 260.

²⁰ PFIB-TTAB-000261-62.

²¹ BLA-TTAB-01378.

PFI ended its racist policy.²² Consistent with Marshall's segregationist attitudes, the fight song (until 1972) pointedly declared that the team fought for "old Dixie."²³

It is possible, but it seems unlikely, that Marshall might have disliked African Americans but adored Native Americans whom he wished to honor. But, why should anyone care about an ardent segregationist's idea of what it means to "honor" an ethnic minority? A segregationist's thinking about ethnic and racial issues will reflect warped values, undermining any proper meaning of "honoring" an ethnic group.

Accordingly, even assuming it is relevant, no credence should be given to PFI's assertion about any subjective intent to honor Native Americans in the face of so much contrary evidence.

C. PFI's Dictionary Evidence Deserves Little Weight.

PFI argues that the lack of usage labels in certain dictionaries should be viewed as evidence that "redskin" is a neutral way to refer to Native Americans. See PFI Br. at 38-40. Consistent with Dr. Nunberg's opinion (*see* Pet. Br. at 29-30, citing Nunberg testimony) the Board rejected PFI's arguments that a lack of usage labels in some dictionaries "establishes that 'redskin(s)' was *not* considered offensive during the relevant time period." *Id.* n.114 (emphasis in original). The Board also concluded that "the single dictionary excerpt" that separately defined "Redskins" as PFI's football team "did not affect this conclusion. *Harjo*, 50 U.S.P.Q.2d at 1744 & n.114. The Board should again reject PFI's argument regarding the weight to be placed on the lack of a usage label.

Furthermore, PFI did not provide excerpts from the dictionaries for other anti-Native American slurs, such as "Injun" and "squaw." PFI agrees that "Injun" and "squaw" are "racial epithets," along the lines of "nigger," "we-back," "gook," and "slanty eye." PFI Br. At 30 n.110. Unless the dictionaries' entries for these Native American epithets are also considered, the absence of a usage label of "redskin" should be given no weight.

²² BLA-TTAB-00806-24, 1390, 1872.

²³ BLA-TTAB-01191, 1128, 1231, 1344; *see also* BLA-TTAB-01187-91; BLA-TTAB-02678 (Cooke Depo. at 63) & 02710.

In fact, the dictionaries cited on pages 38-39 of PFI’s Trial Brief contain three relevant definitions of “Injun,” but all lack usage labels indicating its disparaging nature. For “squaw,” all but two of the dictionaries contain no usage label for the definition relating to a Native America woman; one dictionary contains a usage label that “squaw” is colloquial; and one dictionary provides the same usage label as it does for “redskin” (“often considered offensive”). The usage labels for “Injun” and “squaw” contained in the dictionaries cited on pages 38-39 of PFI’s Trial Brief are summarized in the following table.²⁴

Dictionary	“Injun”	“Squaw”
<i>Webster’s New American Dictionary</i> (1965)	No definition	“ <i>colloq.</i> ”
<i>The Random House Dictionary</i> (1966)	“ <i>Dial.</i> ”	No usage labels
<i>World Book Dictionary</i> (1967 ed. and 1980 ed.)	<i>U.S. informal or Dialect.</i>	No usage label for relevant definition
<i>The American Heritage Dictionary</i> (1969 ed. and 1976 ed.)	“ <i>Nonstandard.</i> ” “Facetious respelling of INDIAN.”	No usage label for relevant definition
<i>Thorndike-Barnhart Dictionary</i> (1974)	No definition	“a term often considered offensive” – same label as used with “redskin”
<i>The International Webster New Encyclopedic Dictionary of the English Language</i> (1975)	No definition	No usage label for relevant definition
<i>Webster’s New Twentieth Century Dictionary</i> (1977 ed.)	No definition	No usage label for relevant definition
<i>The HBJ School Dictionary</i> (1977)	No definition	No usage label for relevant definition
<i>Scott Foresman Advanced Dictionary</i> (1979 ed.)	No definition	No usage label for relevant definition
<i>Webster’s New Collegiate Dictionary</i> (1980)	No definition	No usage label for relevant definition

Accordingly, PFI’s argument regarding the absence of usage labels for “redskin” in certain dictionaries deserves no weight.

²⁴ Petitioners provide the dictionary entries as Exhibit A in order to complete the partial submission of evidence by PFI, under the rule of completeness. *See* Fed. R. Evid. 106 (“If a party introduces all or part of a writing or recorded statement, an adverse party may require the introduction, at that time, of any other part--or any other writing or recorded statement--that in fairness ought to be considered at the same time.”).

D. PFI's Arguments And Evidence Regarding Usage Of "Redskins" Are Weak, And Some Actually Demonstrate That "Redskin" Is A Disparaging Term.

PFI argues that Petitioners' evidence of usage of "redskin" is flawed; according to PFI, in "all the examples cited by Petitioners, the word 'Indian' could be substituted for 'redskin.'" PFI Br. at 41 (citation omitted). That is not the relevant question. The relevant question is the other way around – could "redskin" be substituted for "Indian"? It is always possible to substitute a neutral term ("Indian") for a slur ("redskin").²⁵ Thus, a speaker wishing to denigrate could say "dirty Indian" or "dirty redskin." But, a speaker could not, in a neutral way, refer to the "redskin actor Jay Silverheels" or report that the Governor appointed three "redskins" to the zoning board. Indeed, not once in its brief does PFI refer to Native Americans as "redskins." Further, as noted, PFI's former Executive Vice President admitted through his evasive conduct during deposition that one cannot use "redskin" as a neutral term. *See* Pet. Br. at 33-34.

PFI states that "the record is replete" with examples of "literary and cinematographic uses of 'redskin' as an ethnic denotator" used "as a neutral term synonymous with 'Native American.'" PFI Br. at 40. In fact, the record is not "replete" and, furthermore, PFI's examples do not support and sometimes contradict PFI's position.

PFI cites a 1929 work entitled *Redskin*. Relying on the notes of its expert, Dr. Butters (rather than his testimony),²⁶ PFI claims that a sentence from this work, "And now you shall wander forever alone, tribeless, neither good Indian nor white man – *just Redskin!*" evinces a neutral use of "redskin." PFI Br. at 40. This work, however, is not a reliable source for usage. Its use of "redskin" to refer to an isolated person who has been "stripped entirely of culture and social identity" (*id.*) appears to be an idiosyncratic use not found in other sources. In addition, this work also refers to Indians as "Injuns,"²⁷

²⁵*See, e.g.*, BLA-TTAB-06973-74 (Nunberg Depo. at 113-14).

²⁶*See* PFI Br. at 40 n.161 (citing "Butters Notes").

²⁷*See* PFI-TTAB-000166 (Butters' notes commenting that "Injun" is used "to indicate pronunciation.").

apparently oblivious to the slur, even though PFI agrees that “Injun” is a racial epithet like “nigger,” “wet-back” or “gook.” PFI Br. at 30 n.110.

PFI also cites an excerpt from James Joyce’s *Ulysses*, that provides: “and the *Times* [London newspaper] rubbed its hands and told the white livered Saxons there would soon be as few Irish in Ireland as redskins in America.” PFI Br. at 42 (citing PFIB-TTAB-000140). This passage actually uses “redskin” in a disparaging way. The speaker (an Irishman) describes what he envisions certain Englishmen thought or said during the Great Famine in Ireland: namely, that the civilized English would soon be as rid of the savage Irish just as America was free of its “redskins.”²⁸ Furthermore, PFI’s reliance on *Ulysses* is undermined by the fact that it uses “nigger” in a similar fashion in passages not cited by PFI.²⁹

PFI also cites an essay by a literary critic, Philip Rahv, who distinguished American writers into two groups – “palefaces” and “redskins,” and asserts that Rahv’s essay “exemplifies the ordinariness of ‘redskins’ as denotative of Native Americans....” PFI Br. at 42. In fact, Rahv’s use of “redskin” to describe a group of American writers demonstrates that the term carries wild, primitive connotations. According to Rahv, “redskin” writers are “lowbrow,” “primarily emotional, spontaneous and lacking in personal culture,” with a “habitual hostility to ideas.”³⁰ Rahv writes further that “[a]t present, the redskins are in command of the situation, and literary life in America has seldom been so deficient in intellectual power.”³¹

²⁸Dr. Nunberg explained that the parts cited by Dr. Butters either were not probative as to the status of “redskin(s)” or confirmed that the term is disparaging. BLA-TTAB-06926-27 (Nunberg Depo. at 66-67).

²⁹See Exhibit B, *Ulysses* 171 (“There was a right royal old nigger.”); *id.* at 213 (“the bad man taken off by poetic justice to the place where the bad niggers go.”); *id.* at 222 (“From the hoardings Mr. Eugene Stratton grinned with thick niggerlips at Father Conmee.”). Under the rule of completeness (Fed. R. Evid. 106), Petitioners complete the partial submission of a document by PFI.

³⁰ PFIB-TTAB-000224-25. Similarly, PFI’s reliance on James Fennimore Cooper’s supposed “positive” use of “redskin,” *see* PFI Br. at 43, is undermined by Cooper’s actual portrayals of Native Americans. *See* BLA-TTAB-06953-54 (Nunberg Depo. at 93-94). Moreover, Cooper wrote in the early 19th century.

³¹ PFIB-TTAB-000225. Dr. Nunberg testified that Rahv’s use of “redskin” “connoted wildness and disrespect for civilized norms, the effect associated with Whitman or Twain. BLA-TTAB-06923, 6997-98 (Nunberg Depo. at 63, 137-38).

Finally, in a footnote, PFI asserts that a 1997 *New Republic* article entitled “Paleface and Redskin” provides “evidence of the non-disparaging nature of the word today to reference North Americans.” PFI Br. at 28 n.105 (citing PFIB-TTAB-000171-79). In fact, the title obviously alludes to the Rahv essay and it does not use “Redskin” to refer to a Native American. Rather, the piece is a review of a book written by a formerly institutionalized schizophrenic, whose behaviors and intellectual activity reflected both a wild “redskin” side and a proper and genteel “paleface” side.

E. The Registrations and Renewals Are Not Probative.

According to PFI, the fact that the marks at issue were registered and that the registrations were renewed as “compelling evidence” of their non-disparaging nature that is “due great weight.” *See* PFI Br. at 3, 6, 32-33. This argument is circular. The fact that the marks were registered and renewed is not evidence that they should have been registered. Indeed, the Board has already implicitly rejected this argument when it held that Petitioners’ burden of proof is the preponderance of the evidence. *See* May 31, 2011 Order at 3 (burden of proof is preponderance of the evidence).

PFI’s argument that the renewal of the registrations is probative is also unfounded. The renewal of a mark requires only a representation by PFI that it is continuing to use the marks in commerce. *See* 15 U.S.C. § 1059. The Lanham Act does not require Examiners to consider registrability when renewals are considered and evaluated.

F. The Surveys Cited By PFI Lack A Foundation.

PFI mentions surveys which purportedly reached different results from that conducted by Ivan Ross – a 2003-2004 survey by the National Annenberg Election Survey, a *Sports Illustrated* survey, and a WTOP radio survey. PFI Br. at 37 n.145. Each of these surveys is inadmissible due to the lack of any testimony regarding the methodology or results of the surveys. For this reason, the radio survey was given no weight by the Board in *Harjo*. 50 U.S.P.Q.2d at 1728 n.73; *see also* Pet. Br., App. A at 5 (objecting). There is likewise no foundational testimony for the Annenberg Survey or the *Sports Illustrated* survey. PFI cites to these surveys as exhibits to the deposition of Petitioner Jillian Pappan (*see* PFI Br. at 37 n.145), but Ms. Pappan knew nothing of the surveys. *See* Pappan Depo. [Dkt. 112] at 110-

111 (no knowledge of the Annenberg survey) *and* 121-122 (had not seen *Sports Illustrated* survey before).

V. PFI HAS NOT CARRIED THE BURDEN OF PROOF ON ITS LACHES DEFENSE.

A. Petitioners Did Not Unduly Delay.

As Petitioners have explained (Pet. Br. at 48-49), time between the Board's April 2, 1999 decision in *Harjo* until the November 2009 conclusion of the *Harjo* federal litigation should not count towards undue delay. It would be foolish to require petitions to be filed during that time period. PFI's position that would-be petitioners must file petitions while identical petitions are pending (or ruled upon by the Board) (*see* PFI Br. at 47 n.205) would invite unnecessary and wasteful litigation. In this case, the Board stayed the proceedings (over Petitioners' objection) from the August 2006 filing until the *Harjo* litigation concluded. [Dkt. 6, 10, 12, 13, 16, 20].

In a footnote, PFI offers four responses. *See* PFI Br. at 47 n.205. Petitioners reply: *First*, Petitioners do not need to testify that this period of time should not count towards measuring delay, as it is a legal conclusion; *second*, the fact that Petitioners "could have" filed the petition earlier is irrelevant, as a petitioner can always file earlier including (obviously) in all cases in which laches is denied; *third*, although the district court issued its first opinion in 2003, the federal litigation did not end until 2009 and the Board's 1999 ruling remained the Board's last statement on the issue until then; and *fourth*, while laches is evaluated for the time period that begins when a Petitioners turns age 18, it does not logically follow that all time that passes since they turned 18 automatically counts towards undue delay.

Finally, Courtney Tsotigh filed the petition only 11½ months after her 18th birthday. That is not an unreasonable delay. A person should be entitled to think things over, as an adult, before getting involved in a high-profile and potentially nasty dispute.

B. PFI Suffered No Prejudice From Any Delay.

PFI incorrectly denies that to establish required prejudice it must demonstrate that it relied on the absence of a cancellation petition by incompletely quoting a sentence fragment from the Board's May 31, 2011 Order. PFI asserts that the Board's Order "provides that Registrant 'is not required to prove with

specific evidence that it' would have acted differently.” PFI Br. at 48 n.207 (quoting May 31, 2011 Order). In fact, the complete sentence states: “When there has been undue period of delay by a petitioner, respondent is not required to prove with specific evidence that it *relied on the petitioner’s delay in filing a petition for cancellation.*” Order (May 31, 2011) at 17 (emphasis added). That is, PFI need not demonstrate that it relied on *Amanda Blackhorse’s* (or the other Petitioners’) delay. PFI still must demonstrate that it relied on the absence of a petition having been filed. The May 31, 2011 Order makes this clear:

- “There must have been some detriment *due to the delay* such as evidentiary prejudice or economic prejudice, and respondent must show that its prejudice *resulted from the delay.*”
- “In other words, a party asserting laches must show not only unreasonable delay but also circumstances compelling enough to give rise to an estoppel, *that is, the party asserting the defense has relied upon the delay to its detriment.*”
- “Economic prejudice arises when a defendant suffers the loss of monetary investments or incurs damages *that likely would have been prevented by an earlier suit.*”
- “*A nexus must be shown between the delay in filing suit and the expenditures;* the alleged infringer must change his position *because of and as a result of the plaintiff’s delay.*”

Id. at 15-17 (emphasis added) (citations and quotations omitted). Here, PFI has done nothing but show that its marks are valuable, that it spent money on marketing and promotions, and that it spent money and resources enforcing the mark against third parties. *See* PFI Br. at 49. Under May 31, 2011 Order, PFI has not introduced evidence of “detriment due to the delay,” that “prejudice resulted from the delay,” that it “relied upon the delay to its detriment,” that the expenditures “would likely have been prevented” by an earlier-filed petition, a “nexus ... between the delay in filing suit and the expenditures” or a “change [in] position because of and as a result of” delay.

In addition, PFI has introduced no evidence regarding its investments in the marks from 2006 through 2012. PFI’s selective disclosure of evidence creates the obvious inference that the level of PFI’s investment was not materially affected by the 2006 filing of the petition. *See, e.g., Niehus v. Liberio*, 973 F.2d 526, 531 (7th Cir. 1992) (“it should be enough that there is evidence that a party would surely have introduced had it been helpful, permitting an inference that the evidence would instead have helped his

opponent”). If the filing of a petition does not materially affect PFI’s business decisions, then a delay in filing would not either. PFI was not prejudiced by any delay.

Finally, PFI has not introduced any evidence that its marks will in fact lose value if the registrations are cancelled, only that the value of the marks “may be affected”; according to PFI’s evidence, “[i]f the registrations are cancelled, the value of Registrant’s marks may be affected because Registrant would have unregistered trademarks rather than registered trademarks.” PFI Br. at 49. However, if a mark would not lose value due to the cancellation of its registration (as might be the case if, for example, the mark is firmly established and widely known), no prejudice would result from a delay in filing a petition to cancel. Because it has not introduced evidence that its marks would suffer a material loss in value if the registrations were cancelled, PFI cannot establish that it suffered prejudice due to the delay, let alone enough prejudice to tip the scales in favor of a laches dismissal.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons and the reasons in Petitioners’ Trial Brief, the Board should order cancellation of the six challenged trademark registrations.

Respectfully Submitted,

Dated: October 22, 2012

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned hereby certifies that on October 22, 2012, he caused a copy of the foregoing
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EXHIBIT A

WEBSTER'S

New American Dictionary

**COMPLETELY NEW AND UP-TO-DATE. ILLUSTRATED
—SELF-PRONOUNCING—SYNONYMS—ANTONYMS**

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squall (skwól) *n.* A sudden, hard gust of wind; a screaming outcry.

squall (skwól) *vi.&vt.* 1 To scream or utter loudly and discordantly. 2 To blow, as a gust of wind. **squall'er** *n.*

squally (skwól'i) *adj.* [squallier, squalliest]. Blowing or threatening to blow in gusts or blasts.

squalor (skwól'ér) *n.* Wretched poverty.

squander (skwon'dér) *n.* Act of spending lavishly or wasting. — *vi.* To spend lavishly; to disperse. **squanderer** *n.*

square (skwár) *n.* 1 A plane figure with four equal sides and four right angles. 2 A device for measuring right angles, used by draughtsmen and builders. 3 Anything with four equal sides, as a city square. 4 The product of a number multiplied by itself, as, the square of 2 is 4.

square (skwár) *vi.&vt.* 1 To form in a right angle, as, this board squares. 2 To make even, as to square an account. 3 To multiply a number by itself. 4 To turn in the right direction, as to square away. 5 To mark into squares. 6 To cause a score to be tied. 7 To assume the position of a pugilist. **squar'er** *n.*

square (skwár) *adj.* 1 Having four equal sides and four right angles. 2 Forming a right angle. 3 Honest, fair. 4 Satisfying, sufficient, as a square meal. 5 Definite; absolute.

square (skwár) *adv.* Fairly; honestly; directly, in a square form or manner. **square'ness** *n.* — **square'ly** *adv.*

square dance. A dance in which the participants are in the form of a square.

squared circle. The raised platform for a pugilistic encounter.

square deal. A transaction that is strictly fair and honest.

squarehead (skwár'héd) *n.* One with a head relatively square; specifically a Scandinavian or German.

square knot. A knot used to join two ropes, cords, etc., end to end.

square measure. A system of denoting measurements by plane areas.

square-rigged (skwár'rigd') *adj.* Having rectangular sails on yards hung horizontally by the middle across the masts; opposite of *fore-and-aft-rigged*. **square-rigger** *n.* A square-rigged vessel.

square root (skwár'root) *n.* The number obtained when a number that is multiplied by itself is reduced to its original factors, as, the square root of 4 is 2.

square sail. A rectangular sail set at right angles to the vessel's axis.

square shooter. A person who acts fairly and honestly. **square shooting**.

square-toed (skwár'tód') *adj.* 1 Having

broad, square toes, said of shoes. 2 Precise; prim; formal.

squash (skwosh) *n.* 1 The fleshy edible fruit of a field or garden plant of the gourd family. 2 A

game played with rackets and a rubber ball in a walled enclosure; the ball used in that game; also, the racket. 3 The act of squashing; the impact of a heavy body landing; the sound of this. 4 Various drinks made with squashed fruits. 5 The sound made by a person walking in mire.

squash (skwosh) *vi.&vt.* 1 To crush into a pulpy mass; to beat to pieces. 2 To suppress or quash, as an uprising. 3 To disconcert a person. 4 To fall so as to be crushed or flattened out. **squash'er** *n.*

squash (skwosh) *adj.* With or as with a squash.

squashy (skwosh'i) *adj.* Soft and pulpy; capable of being easily squashed; soggy; marshy. — **iness** *n.* — **'ily** *adv.*

squat (skwot) *n.* The act of squatting; a squatting position; the place where an animal squats; a lair.

squat (skwot) *adj.* Short and stocky, crouching.

squat (skwot) *vi.&vt.* [squatted or squat, squatting]. 1 To settle down as if sitting. 2 To settle land either under a government lease so as ultimately to take title to it or hold without right or title.

squatter (skwot'ér) *n.* 1 One who occupies land without right or under government lease in expectation of acquiring ownership. 2 An Australian sheep rancher.

squaw (skwó) *n.* An American Indian woman; a female, *colloq.*

squawk (skwók) *n.* 1 A harsh cry like that of a frightened fowl. 2 The night heron of the U. S.

squawk (skwók) *vi.* To utter a harsh loud cry like that of an excited hen. **squawk'er** *n.*

squawroot (skwó'rōot) *n.* The cancer root of North America, a parasite which grows on roots of trees.

squeak (skwék) *n.* 1 A thin, sharp, penetrating sound, as, the squeak of an ungreased wheel. 2 A narrow escape.

squeak (skwék) *vi.* 1 To make a shrill penetrating cry or sound like that of a mouse or an unoled hinge. 2 *Slang.* To confess; to reveal. — **iness** *n.* — **'ily** *adv.*

squeal (skwél) *n.* A sharp, shrill cry, prolonged like that of a pig.



Squashes. A, summer scallop. B, summer straightneck.

squal (skwól) *vi.* 1 To utter a shrill cry like that of a pig. 2 To reveal; to betray. 3 To complain. **squal'er** *n.*

squamous (skwám'ish) *adj.* 1 Easily shocked. 2 Easily affected with nausea. 3 Very particular. — **'ishness** *n.* — **'ishly** *adv.*

squeegee (skwéj'í) *n.* A strip of rubber, leather, etc., mounted on a long handle and used for squeezing water off smooth surfaces, as window glass, decks, floors, etc. A similar device used in photographic printing. — *vi.* To press, squeeze or force with a squeegee.

squeeze (skwéz) *n.* 1 A tight jam; a crowding together. 2 An act of squeezing. 3 Strong financial pressure. 4 A firm grasp of the hand in friendship or as a symbol of affection. 5 A hug. 6 A quantity squeezed out. 7 Pressure, either mental or physical. 8 An impression made by forcing a plastic substance on an object.

squeeze (skwéz) *vi.&vt.* 1 To make one's way by pressing or crowding, as, I squeezed in. 2 To get by pressure, force, as to squeeze juice from an orange; to press or compress as to squeeze an orange. 3 To press or jam, as to squeeze passengers into a car. 4 To compress. 5 To oppress.

6 To extort money or favors from by use of pressure or fear. 7 To hug. 8 To exert financial pressure upon. **squeez'er** *n.*

squeeze play. 1 A play in baseball in which a runner starts home from third base the instant the ball is pitched and the batter bunts. 2 A play in bridge by which an opponent is forced to discard a valuable card.

squelch (skwelch) *n.* A sound as that made by walking through mud or slush; the sound of a heavy blow on a soft body. — *vi.* 1 To silence; to suppress; to discourage, disconcert. 2 To cause a sound like that made by walking through mire.

squelcher (skwel'chér) *n.* 1 A blow that squelches. 2 A final retort that crushes opposition. 3 One who or that which squelches.

squib (skwib) *n.* 1 A kind of firework that burns with a sizzling sound or explodes with a crack. 2 A short satirical composition. 3 A mean, unimportant person.

squib (skwib) *vi.&vt.* [squibbed, squibbing]. 1 To speak, write, or utter in smart or sarcastic language. 2 To jump or move about as a squib. 3 To fire squibs. 4 To assail a person with sarcasm or wit. 5 To explode, as a squib.

squid (skwid) *n.* A kind of cuttlefish having a tapering body with 10 arms and two fins near the tail; bait shaped like a squid or made from squid.

squill (skwil) *n.* A sea onion of the Medi-

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THE RANDOM HOUSE DICTIONARY of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE

JESS STEIN
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Managing Editor



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by a rectilinear or angular outline. 41. straight, level, or even, as a surface or surfaces. 42. leaving no balance of doubt on either side; having all accounts settled: *He was square with his landlord.* 43. Informal. just, fair, or honest. 44. Informal. straightforward, direct, or unequivocal. 45. Informal. substantial or satisfying: *a square meal.* 46. Slang. conventional or conservative in style or outlook; not hip: *Playing those old love songs in waltz time is as square as you can get.*

—**adv.** 47. so as to be square; in square or rectangular form. 48. at right angles. 49. Informal. fairly, honestly, or straightforwardly. [ME < OE (*e*)square < VL **exquadrā*, deriv. of **exquadrāre* (L *ex* + *quadrāre* to square; see **QUADRATE**)] —**squar/a-ble**, *adj.* —**square/like**, *adj.* —**square/ness**, *n.* —**square/er**, *n.*

—**Syn.** 3. place, park. 21. straighten. 22. rectify. 42. balanced. 44. downright, straight.

square/ and rab/bet, annulet (def. 2).

square/ bod/y. See **dead ball** (def. 1).

square/ brack/et, *Print.* either of two parenthetical marks, [or].

square/ cen/timeter, a unit of area measurement equal to a square measuring one centimeter on each side. *Abbr.*: cm², sq. cm.

square/ dance, 1. a dance, as a quadrille, by a set of couples arranged in a square or in some set form. 2. hoedown (def. 1). —**square/ danc/er**.

square-dance (skwār/dans/, -dāns/), *v.i.*, -danced, -danc-ing. 1. to perform or participate in a square dance. 2. to participate in a hoedown.

square/ deal, *Informal.* a fair and honest arrangement or transaction: *You can always count on him to give you a square deal.*

squared/ pa/per, graph paper with a pattern of squares formed by lines crossing at right angles.

squared/ ring, *Informal.* See **boxing ring**. Also called **squared/ cir/cle**.

squared/ splic/e. See **square splice**.

square-face (skwār/fās/), *n.* *Brit. Slang.* gin¹. [so called from the shape of the bottle, with square understood also in the sense of good]

square/ foot, a unit of area measurement equal to a square measuring one foot on each side. *Abbr.*: ft², sq. ft.

square/ frame, *Shipbuilding.* any of the frames of the parallel middle body of a hull.

square-head (skwār/hed/), *n.* *Offensive.* 1. a German or a Dutchman. 2. a Scandinavian. [SQUARE + HEAD]

square/ inch, a unit of area measurement equal to a square measuring one inch on each side. *Abbr.*: in², sq. in.

square/ joint. See **straight joint** (def. 2). —**square/ joint/ed**, *adj.*

square/ kil/ometer, a unit of area measurement equal to a square measuring one kilometer on each side. *Abbr.*: km², sq. km.

square/ knot, a common knot in which the ends come out alongside of the standing parts. See **illus.** under **knot**.

square-law (skwār/lō/), *adj.* *Electronics.* of or pertaining to an electronic circuit or device that produces an output voltage proportional to the square of its input voltage over the range of input voltages for which it is designed to function: *square-law detector.*

square/ leg, *Cricket.* 1. the position of a fielder on the left of the batsman and almost on the opposite side of the wicket. 2. the fielder occupying this position. Also, **square/-leg**.

squarely (skwār/lē/), *adv.* 1. in a square shape, form, or manner. 2. directly; without evasion; in a straight or straightforward manner: *He faced the problem squarely.* 3. in an honest or open manner; straightforwardly; fairly. [SQUARE + -LY]

square/ ma/trix, *Math.* a matrix in which the number of rows is equal to the number of columns.

square/ meas/ure, a system of units for the measurement of surfaces or areas.

square/ me/ter, a unit of area measurement equal to a square measuring one meter on each side. *Abbr.*: m², sq. m.

square/ mile, a unit of area measurement equal to a square measuring one mile on each side. *Abbr.*: mi², sq. mi.

square/ mil/limeter, a unit of area measurement equal to a square measuring one millimeter on each side. *Abbr.*: mm², sq. mm.

square/ num/ber, a number that is the square of another integer, as 1 of 1, 4 of 2, 9 of 3, etc.

square/ plan/o, a large, spinet-type piano with a rectangular, horizontal body. Cf. **spinet** (def. 2).

square-rigged (skwār/rigd/), *adj.* *Naut.* having square sails as the principal sails. —**square/-rig/ger**, *n.*

square/ rod, a unit of area measurement equal to a square measuring one rod on each side.

square/ root, a quantity of which a given quantity is the square: *The square root of 36 is 6.*

square/ sail, *Naut.* a sail set beneath a horizontal yard, the normal position of which, when not trimmed to the wind, is directly athwartships.

square/ ser/if, *Typography.* a font of type having serifs with a weight equal to or greater than that of the main strokes. Cf. **Egyptian** (def. 6).

square/ set, *Mining.* a set having 12 timbers joined in a cube.

square/ shake/, *Informal.* See **square deal**.

square/ shoot/er, *Informal.* an honest, fair person. —**square/ shoot/ing**.

square-shouldered (skwār/shōl/dard), *adj.* having the shoulders held back, giving a straight form to the upper part of the back.

square/ splice, *Carpentry.* a scarf joint between two pieces, having the form of a half-lap joint with a

square-toed (skwār/tōd/), *adj.* 1. having a broad, square toe, as a shoe. 2. old-fashioned or conservative in habits, ideas, etc.; prim. [SQUARE + TOED] —**square/-toed/ness**, *n.*

square-toes (skwār/tōz/), *n.* (construed as sing.) an old-fashioned or strait-laced person.

square/ yard, a unit of area measurement equal to a square measuring one yard on each side. *Abbr.*: yd², sq. yd.

squar/ing the cir/cle. See **quadrature of the circle**.

squar-ish (skwār/ish/), *adj.* approximately square. [SQUARE + -ISH] —**squar/-ish-ly**, *adv.*

squar-rose (skwār/ōs, skwō rōs/), *adj.* *Biol.* denoting any rough or ragged surface. [L *squarrosus* scurly, scabby] —**squar/rose-ly**, *adv.*

squash (skwosh/), *v.t.* 1. to press into a flat mass or pulp; crush: *He squashed the flower under his heel.* 2. to suppress or put down; quash. 3. Informal. to silence or disconcert (someone), as with a crushing retort, emotional or psychological pressure, or the like. —v.i.** 4. to be pressed into a flat mass or pulp. 5. (of a soft, heavy body) to fall heavily. 6. to make a soft, splashing sound; splash. 7. to be capable of being or likely to be squashed: *Tomatoes squash easily.* —**n.** 8. the act or sound of squashing. 9. the fact of squashing or of being squashed. 10. something squashed or crushed. 11. something soft and easily crushed. 12. Also called **squash/ rac/quets**, a game for two or four persons, similar to racquets but played on a smaller court and with a racket having a round head and a long handle. 13. Also called **squash/ ten/nis**, a game for two persons, resembling squash racquets except that the ball is larger and livelier and the racket is shaped like a tennis racket. 14. *Brit.* a beverage made from fruit juice and soda water: *lemon-squash*. [Cf. MF (*e*)squasser < VL **exquasāre*. See **ex**, **QUASH**] —**squash/er**, *n.***

squash (skwosh/), *n.*, pl. **squashes, (esp. collectively) 1. the fruit of any of various vinellike, tendrill-bearing plants of the genus *Cucurbita*, used as a vegetable, esp. *C. moschata* and *C. maxima*. 2. any of these plants. [Cf. Narragansett *askitashquash*, *lit.*, vegetables eaten green]**

squash/ bug, a dark brown hemipterous insect, *Anasa tristis*, that sucks the sap from the leaves of squash, pumpkin, and other cucurbitaceous plants.

squash/ vine/ bor/er, the larva of a clearwing moth, *Melittia cucurbitae*, that bores into the stems of squash and other cucurbitaceous plants.

squash-y (skwosh/y/), *adj.* **squash-i-er**, **squash-i-est**. 1. easily squashed; pulpy. 2. soft and wet, as the ground after rain. 3. having a squashed appearance. [SQUASH + -Y] —**squash/-ly**, *adv.* —**squash/-iness**, *n.*

squas-sation (skwō sā/shən), *n.* a form of strappado in which the victim, with arms bound behind and feet heavily weighted, was jerked up and down at the end of a rope passed under his arms. [Cf. *It* *quassa(re)* (to) shake severely + -TION]

squat (skwot/), *v.* **squat-ted** or **squat**, **squat-tling**, *adj.* *n.* —**v.i.** 1. to sit in a low or crouching position with the legs drawn up closely beneath or in front of the body; sit on one's haunches or heels. 2. to crouch or cower down, as an animal. 3. to settle on land, esp. public or new land, without any title or right. 4. to settle on public land under government regulation, in order to acquire title. 5. *Naut.* (of a vessel, esp. a power vessel) to draw more water astern when in motion forward than when at rest. —**v.t.** 6. to cause to squat. —**adj.** 7. (of a person, animal, the body, etc.) short and thickset. 8. low and thick or broad: *The building had a squat shape.* 9. seated or being in a squatting position; crouching. —**n.** 10. the act or fact of squatting. 11. a squatting position or posture. 12. *Naut.* the tendency of a vessel to draw more water astern when in motion than when stationary. [ME *squat(en)* < OF (*e*)squat(er), (*e*)squat(er), equiv. to *es* + *quat* < VL **coactare* to compress, equiv. to *co* (to act), ptp. of *cohere* to compress (co- + *co-* + *ac-* drive (var. of *ag-*) + -*ius* ptp. suffix) + -*re* inf. suffix]

squat-ly (skwot/lē/), *adv.* so as to be or look short and wide; in a squat manner: *a squatly built house*. [SQUAT + -LY]

squat-ness (skwot/nēs), *n.* the quality or appearance of being short and wide: *The squatness of the house made it ugly*. [SQUAT + -NESS]

squat-ter (skwot/ər), *n.* 1. one who or that which squats. 2. one who settles on land, esp. public or new land, without title or right. 3. one who settles on land under government regulation, in order to acquire title. [SQUAT + -ER] —**squat/-ter-dom**, *n.*

squat-ter sov/er/eignty, *U.S. Hist.* (used contemptuously by its opponents) See **popular sovereignty** (def. 2).

squat-ter's right, *Law Informal.* a claim to real property, esp. public land, that may be granted to a person who has openly possessed and continuously occupied it without legal authority for a prescribed period of years.

squat-ty (skwot/tē/), *adj.* -*ti-er*, -*ti-est*. short and thick; low and broad. [SQUAT + -Y] —**squat/-ti-ly**, *adv.* —**squat/-ti-ness**, *n.*

squaw (skwō/), *n.* a North American Indian woman, esp. a wife. [Cf. some Algonquian tongue; cf. *Natick* *squa* a female]

squaw-bush (skwō/bōsh/), *n.* a rank-smelling, sprawling shrub, *Rhus trilobata*, found from Illinois and Texas to the Pacific Coast, having greenish flowers. Also called **lemonade sumac**. [SQUAW + bush], so called from its use by the Indians]

squaw-fish (skwō/fish/), *n.*, pl. (esp. collectively) -fish, (esp. referring to two or more kinds or species) -fish-es. 1. any of several large, voracious cyprinid fishes of the genus *Ptychocheilus*, found in the rivers of the western U.S. and Canada. 2. a viviparous perch, *Taeniocoma lateralis*, found off the Pacific Coast of the U.S. [SQUAW + fish]

squawk (skwōk/), *v.i.* 1. to utter a loud, harsh cry, as a duck or other fowl when frightened. 2. Slang. to com-

dress system or of an intercommunication system; loud speaker.

squawk-y (skwōk/y/), *adj.*, **squawk-i-er**, **squawk-i-est** unpleasantly discordant or harsh in sound; squeaky [SQUAWK + -Y]

squaw/ man, a white or other non-Indian man married to a North American Indian woman.

squaw-root (skwō/rōōt/, -rōōt/), *n.* 1. a fleshy, leafless, or branched plant, *Comopholis americana*, of eastern North America, found in clusters, esp. under oaks. 2. the blue cohosh. See under **cohosh**. [SQUAW + root] —**squaw/ root/er**, *n.* —**squaw/ root/ing**, *n.*

squaw/ wa/ter-weed, kidneywort.

squeak (skwēk/), *n.* 1. a short, sharp, shrill cry; sharp, high-pitched sound. 2. Informal. opportunity; chance: *their last squeak to correct the manuscript.* 3. Informal. an escape from defeat, danger, death, etc., getting out of the accident alive was a narrow squeak. 4. to utter or emit a squeak or squeaky sound. 5. Slang. to confess or turn informer; squeal. —**v.i.** 6. to utter a sound with a squeak or squeaks. —**v.t.** 7. to utter or through, to succeed, pass, win, etc. 7. **squeak** by or margin: *He squeaked by on the job.* The term managed to squeak through. [ME *squeke*, perh. < Scand. *skvika* to creak] —**squeak/er**, *n.* —**squeak/ing-ly**, *adv.*

squeak-y (skwēk/y/), *adj.*, **squeak-i-er**, **squeak-i-est** squeaking; tending to squeak: *His squeaky shoes could be heard across the lobby*. [SQUEAK + -Y] —**squeak/-ly**, *adv.* —**squeak/-iness**, *n.*

squeal (skwēl/), *n.* 1. a somewhat prolonged, shrill cry, as of pain, fear, surprise, etc. 2. Slang. a. an instance of informing against someone. b. a protest or complaint; beef. —**v.i.** 3. to utter or emit a squeal or squealing sound. 4. Slang. a. to turn informer; inform. b. to protest or complain; beef. —**v.t.** 5. to utter or produce with a squeal. [ME *squel(en)*; imit.] —**squeal/er**, *n.* —**squeal/-ing-ly**, *adv.*

squeam-ish (skwē/mish/), *adj.* 1. easily shocked by anything slightly immodest; prudish. 2. excessively particular or scrupulous as to the moral aspect of things. 3. fastidious or dainty. 4. easily nauseated or disgusted: *She's squeamish at the sight of blood*. [Late ME *squeamish*, var. of *squeumes*, *squeumes*, deriv. of *squeymen* < OE (*e*)squeymo(n)s < ?] —**squeam/-ish-ly**, *adv.* —**squeam/-ish-ness**, *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. modest. 3. finical, finicky, delicate. —**Ant.** 1-3. bold.

squee-gee (skwē/jē/, skwē/jē/), *n.*, *v.* -geed, -geeing. —*n.* 1. an implement edged with rubber or the like, for removing water from windows after washing, squeegee water from wet decks, etc. 2. a similar and smaller device for removing surplus water from photographic negatives or prints, forcing paint, ink, etc., through a porous surface, as in serigraphy, etc. —*v.t.* 3. to squeegee or scrape with or as with a squeegee. 4. to force (paint, ink, etc.) through a screen in making a silk-screen print. Also, *squeegee*, *squiggee*, *squiggle*. [? rhyming compound based on *squeegee*]

squeeze-a-ble (skwē/zə/bəl), *adj.* 1. easily squeezed, compressed, or the like. 2. (of a person) susceptible to intimidation or pressure, esp. by blackmail. [SQUEEZE + -ABLE] —**squeeze/-a-ble-ly**, *adv.* —**squeeze/-a-ble-ness**, *n.*

squeeze/a-ble, *adj.* 1. easily squeezed, compressed, or the like. 2. (of a person) susceptible to intimidation or pressure, esp. by blackmail. [SQUEEZE + -ABLE] —**squeeze/-a-ble-ly**, *adv.* —**squeeze/-a-ble-ness**, *n.*

squeeze (skwēz/), *v.*, **squeezed**, **squeezing**, *n.* —*v.t.* 1. to press forcibly together; compress. 2. to apply pressure to in order to extract (juice, sap, or the like) or to squeeze an orange. 3. to force out, extract, or procure by pressure (sometimes fol. by *out*): *to squeeze juice from an orange*. 4. to thrust forcibly; force by pressure; cram: *He squeezed three suits into the small suitcase.* 5. to hug (someone) a hug: *He squeezed her and kissed her forehead.* 6. to enclose (another person's hand, arm, etc.) in one's hand and apply pressure as a token of affection, friendship, sympathy, or the like: *His father squeezed his hand and wished him luck.* 7. Informal. to threaten, in order to date, harass, or oppress (a person or persons) in order to obtain a favor, money, or an advantageous attitude or action. 8. to obtain a facsimile impression of, as a cause to merge, as two or more lines of traffic into three lanes. 10. Baseball. a. to enable (a runner) to squeeze to score on a squeeze play (often fol. by *in*): *He squeezed him in with a perfect bunt.* b. to score (a run) in the eighth inning. 11. Bridge. to force (an opponent) to play a potentially winning card on a trick he cannot win. —*v.i.* 12. to exert a compressing force. 13. to force one's way through some narrow or crowded place (usually fol. by *through*, *in*, *out*, etc.). 14. to merge or come together. —*n.* 15. the act or fact of squeezing or the fact of being squeezed. 16. a clamping of one's hand around another's hand, arm, etc., as a token of affection, friendship, sympathy, or the like. 17. a hug or close embrace. 18. a small quantity or amount of a thing obtained by squeezing. 20. a facsimile impression of an inscription or the like, obtained by pressing a plastic substance over or around it. 21. See **squeeze play**. 22. Bridge. a play or circumstance whereby an opponent is forced to waste or discard a potentially winning card. 23. Informal. an act of threatening, intimidating, harassing, or oppressing a person or persons to obtain a favor, money, or an advantageous attitude or action. [? var. of obs. *squize*, OE *crysan* to squeeze (initial *s* by false division of words in *crysan*)] —**squeeze/er**, *n.* —**squeeze/ing-ly**, *adv.*

squeeze/ bot/tle, a flexible bottle, usually of plastic, the contents of which can be forced out by squeezing.

squeezed/ joint, *Building Trades.* a joint between two members cemented or glued together under pressure. Also, **squeeze/ joint**.

squeeze/ play, 1. Baseball. a play executed when a runner is on third base and usually not more than one out, in which the runner starts for home as the pitcher makes a motion to pitch, and the batter bunts. b. Also called **safety squeeze**, a safety squeeze play, a similar play in which the runner on third base waits until the batter has successfully bunted before



THE
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DICTIONARY

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in-hu-ma-tion (in'hū mā'shən), *n.* burial; interment.

in-hume (in hūm'), *v.t.*, -humed, -hum-ing. to bury or inter (a corpse): *No hand his bones shall gather, or inhume* (Alexander Pope). [*< Latin inhumare < in- (intensive) + humus ground, earth*]

in-hu-mor-ous (in hū'marəs), *adj.* not humorous; lacking in humor. —*in-hu-mor-ous-ly*, *adv.*

in-im-i-cal (in im'ə kəl), *adj.* 1. unfriendly; hostile: *to be inimical to a proposed candidate*; *inimical opinions*. 2. adverse; harmful; unfavorable: *Lack of ambition is inimical to success*. To continue to prepare to fight such a war is to make the earth's atmosphere inimical to life (New Yorker). [*< Late Latin inimicālis < Latin, friend < inimicus hostile; an enemy < in- not + amicus friendly*]. —*in-im-i-cal-ly*, *adv.* —*Syn.* 1. antagonistic. See hostile. 2. injurious.

in-im-i-cal-i-ty (in im'ə kəl'ə tē), *n.* hostility; unfriendliness.

in-im-i-ta-bil-i-ty (in im'ə tə bil'ə tē), *n.* the quality of being imitable.

in-im-i-ta-ble (in im'ə tə bəl), *adj.* that cannot be imitated or copied; matchless. —*in-im-i-ta-ble-ness*, *n.*

in-im-i-ta-bly (in im'ə tə blē), *adv.* in an imitable manner; to a way or to a degree that cannot be imitated.

in-i-on (in'īən), *n.* Anatomy. a point at the external occipital protuberance of the skull. [*< New Latin inion < Greek inion nape of the neck; muscles at the back of the neck < in, inos sinew; (originally) strength*]

in-i-qu-i-tous (in'ikwə'təs), *adj.* very unjust; wicked: *iniquitous opinions*. —*in-i-qu-i-tous-ly*, *adv.* —*in-i-qu-i-tous-ness*, *n.*

in-i-qu-i-ty (in'ikwə'tē), *n.*, *pl.* -ties. 1. very great injustice; wickedness; sin: *The iniquity of the transaction aroused general indignation*. 2. a wicked or unjust act: *If I have done iniquity, I will do no more* (Job 34:32). [*< Old French iniquite, learned borrowing from Latin iniquitas < iniquus unjust < in- not + aequus just*]

in-is-le (in il'), *s.t.*, -isled, -isling. enisle.

in-it, initial. **in-i-tial** (in'ish'əl), *adj.*, *n.* *v.*, -tialled, -tialling or (especially British) -tialled, -tialling. —*adj.* 1. occurring at the beginning; first; earliest: *the initial letter of a word*. *His initial effort at skating was a failure*. 2. Phonetics. occurring at the beginning of an utterance or word: *an initial vowel*.

—*n.* 1. the first letter of a word, especially the first letter of a person's name or surname: *The initials U.S. stand for United States*. 2. an extra large letter, often decorated, at the beginning of a chapter or other division of a book or illuminated manuscript. 3. Phonetics. an initial speech sound or cluster.

—*v.t.* 1. to mark or sign with initials; put one's initials upon: *John Allen Smith initiated the note J.A.S.* 2. to put one's initials on (a treaty) as a step before signing, so as to show the negotiators' satisfaction pending the consent of the signatory governments: *... to initiate a treaty banning nuclear tests in the atmosphere* (Manchester Guardian Weekly).

[*< Latin initiālis < initium a beginning < inire begin < in- in + ire go*]

in-i-tial-ly (in'ish'ə lē), *adv.* at the beginning.

Initial Teaching Alphabet, ITA: The Initial Teaching Alphabet is to be used only for the beginning stage in reading (The Instructor).

in-i-ti-ate (*v.* in'ish'āt; *n.* *adj.* in'ish'it, -āt), *v.*, -at-ed, -at-ing, *n.*, *adj.* —*v.t.* 1. to be the first one to start; begin; originate: *This year we shall initiate a series of free concerts*. 2. to admit (a person) by special forms or ceremonies (into mysteries, secret knowledge, or a society). 3. to introduce into the knowledge of some art or subject: *to initiate a person into business*

[*< Latin initiāre (with English -ate) < initium a beginning; see INITIAL*]

—*Syn.* *v.t.* 1. commence. 2. install, induct. **in-i-ti-a-tion** (in'ish'ā'shən), *n.* 1. an initiating. 2. the fact of being initiated. 3. formal admission into a group or society. 4. the ceremonies by which one is admitted to a group or society.

in-i-ti-a-tive (in'ish'ā'tiv, -ā'tiv), *n.* 1. the active part in taking the first steps in any undertaking; lead: *A shy person is not likely to take the initiative in making acquaintances*. 2. readiness and ability to be the one to start a course of action: *A leader must have initiative*. 3. the right to be the first to act, legislate, etc. 4. the right of citizens under the legislature to introduce or enact a new law by vote, especially by petition. This right exists in about 25 states and many cities of the United States, and in Switzerland.

—*adj.* serving to initiate; initiatory. —*in-i-ti-a-tive-ly*, *adv.*

in-i-ti-a-tor (in'ish'ā'tər), *n.* a person or thing that initiates.

in-i-ti-a-to-ri-ly (in'ish'ā'tōr'ē lē, -tōr'), *adv.* in an initiatory manner.

in-i-ti-a-to-ry (in'ish'ā'tōr'ē, -tōr'), *adj.* 1. beginning; introductory; opening; first. 2. of initiation; serving to initiate into some society or some special knowledge.

in-i-ti-a-tress (in'ish'ā'trēz), *n.* a female initiator.

in-i-ti-a-trix (in'ish'ā'trīks), *n.*, *pl.* -in-i-ti-a-tri-ces, -in-i-ti-a-tri-ces (in'ish'ā'trī-sēz). initiatress.

in-i-tis (ə n'itis), *n.* Medicine. inflammation of the muscular or fibrous tissue. [*< Greek is, inos sinew, muscle + English -itis*]

in-ject (in jekt'), *v.t.* 1. to force into a passage, cavity, or tissue: *to inject a drug into the body*; *to inject coloring matter into anatomical specimens for the study of the structure*. 2. to fill (a cavity, etc.) with fluid forced in. 3. to throw in; suggest; interject: *to inject a remark into the conversation*. [*< Latin in-jectus, past participle of inicere throw in < in- in + jacere throw*]

in-ject-a-ble (in jekt'ə bəl), *adj.* that can be injected: *They suggest that ... we may have a safe workable alternative to the present injectable killed vaccine* (New Scientist).

in-ject-ed (in jekt'id), *adj.* 1. thrown or forced in. 2. charged or filled by injection. 3. Medicine. bloodshot.

in-jec-tion (in jek'shən), *n.* 1. the act or process of injecting: *Drugs are often given by injection as well as through the mouth*. See picture under hypodermic needle. 2. a liquid injected: *Penicillin is an effective injection*. 3. a bloodshot or hyperemic condition.

in-jec-tor (in jekt'ər), *n.* 1. a person or thing that injects. 2. a device for forcing water into a steam boiler. 3. a device for injecting fuel into a gasoline motor, diesel engine, rocket motor, etc.

in-ju-di-cious (in'jū dish'əs), *adj.* showing lack of judgment in action, behavior, etc.; not prudent; unwise. —*in-ju-di-cious-ly*, *adv.* —*in-ju-di-cious-ness*, *n.* —*Syn.* indiscreet, impractical, imprudent.

In-jun or in-jun (in'jan), *n.* U.S. Informal or Dialect. an American Indian.

in-jun-et (in jungk't'), *v.t.* Informal. enjoin.

in-jun-ction (in jungk'shən), *n.* 1. a command; order: *John obeyed his mother's injunction to hurry straight home*. *Injunctions of secrecy did not prevent the news from leaking out*. 2. a formal order or writ issued by a law court ordering a person or group to do, or refrain from doing, something: *Sheriff's deputies arrived to enforce a court injunction against mass picketing* (Newsweek). 3. the act of commanding or authoritatively directing. [*< Late Latin injunctio, -ōnis < Latin injungere enjoin < in- in + jungere join*]

in-jun-ctive (in jungk'tiv), *adj.* serving to command.

in-jure (in'jər), *v.t.*, -jured, -jur-ing. 1. to do damage to; hurt; harm: *Do not injure the bushes in the park*. 2. to be unfair to; do injustice or wrong to: *Those that are not favoured will think themselves injured* (Samuel Johnson). [back formation < in-jure < in-jure, *n.*]

something that harms, reduces, or takes away strength, health, perfection, rights, value, usefulness, etc.: *Dishonesty injures a business*. Hurt, a less formal substitute for injure, particularly means to cause physical injury to a person or thing, or bodily or mental pain: *He hurt my head by twisting it*. Impair means to injure by weakening, diminishing, or decreasing strength or value: *Poor eating habits impair health*.

in-jured (in'jərd), *adj.* 1. wronged. 2. harmed; damaged; hurt. 3. offended.

in-ju-ri-ous (in jūr'ēəs), *adj.* 1. causing injury; harmful: *acids injurious to color*; *rumors injurious to credit*. 2. unfair; unjust; wrongful: *Call him my king by whom injurious doom My eldest brother ... Was done to death?* (Shakespeare). 3. Obsolete. fully offensive in language; insulting. [*< Latin injūriōsus < injuria; see injury*]. —*in-ju-ri-ous-ness*, *n.* —*Syn.* 1. hurtful, detrimental, deleterious, damaging, 2. columnous.

in-ju-ri-ous-ly (in jūr'ēəs lē), *adv.* harmfully.

in-jury (in'jərē), *n.*, *pl.* -ries. 1. damage; harm; hurt: *Mr. Smith escaped from the train wreck without injury*. *The accident will be an injury to the reputation of the railroad*. 2. unfairness; wrong: *... with lifeless injuries burning unavenged* (Tennyson). *The saint never did injury to any man*. 3. Law. a wrong which furnishes grounds for a lawsuit. 4. Obsolete. intentionally offensive speech or words; insult. [*< Latin injuria, (originally) feminine adjective < in- not + jus, juris right, law, justice*]. —*Syn.* 1. injustice.

in-just-ice (in jus'tis), *n.* 1. the quality of being unjust; lack of justice: *Injustice is inevitable in war* (Atlantic). 2. an unjust act or circumstance; a wrong: *A scientific man must expect his little disappointments and injustices* (Charles Kingsley).

ink (ingk), *n.* 1. the colored (often black) liquid used for writing or printing. 2. a dark liquid thrown out by cuttlefish, squid, etc., which clouds the water for protection or for aid in pursuing prey. —*v.t.* 1. to put ink on; mark, stain, or smear with or as with ink: *A poor gentleman who inks the seams of his coat* (Herman Melville). 2. to cover (type, etc.) with ink to print with.

[*< Old French enque < Late Latin encaustum < Greek enkaston, neuter adjective < stem of enkaistein burn in < en- in + kaistein burn*]. —*ink-like*, *adj.*

ink-ber-ry (ingk'ber'ē), *n.*, *pl.* -ries. 1. a holly of eastern North America having shiny leathery evergreen leaves and small black berries. 2. its berry. 3. a variant of North American pokeweed. 4. its berry.

ink-blot (ingk'blot'), *n.* 1. a spot or stain made with ink. 2. one of the designs or patterns used in the Rorschach test.

inkblot test, Rorschach test.

ink-er (ingk'ər), *n.* 1. a person or thing that inks something. 2. a telegraphic recording device using ink. 3. a roller of a printing press, by which ink is applied to the type.

ink-horn (ingk'hörn'), *n.* a small portable container formerly used to hold ink, often made of horn: *Pulling out an old inkhorn, he proceeded to fill out a bill of sale* (Harrison Beecher Stowe). —*adj.* pedantic.

inkhorn term, Archaic. a learned or bookish term.

ink-i-ly (ing'kə lē), *adv.* like ink: *an inkily blue sea*.

ink-i-ness (ing'ki nis), *n.* inkly quality or state.

in-kle (ing'kol), *n.* 1. a narrow, colored linen tape. 2. the thread or yarn from which it is manufactured. [origin uncertain]

in-kle (ing'kal), *v.t.*, *v.i.*, -kled, -kling. 1. to give a hint of; hint. 2. Dialect. to get an inkling or notion of. [Middle English *incken* to whisper]

ink-ling (ing'kling), *n.* a slight suggestion of intimation; a hint; vague notion: *He had an inkling of what was going on*.



Initials (def. 2)
Left, classic letter of the
1700's; right, illuminated
initial of the 1400's



inkhorn



THE
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— DICTIONARY

I-Z

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square peg, a person or thing that is unfit
comparable: You can't put a square peg in
a round hole.

square piano, a rectangular piano having
horizontal strings parallel to the keyboard.

square-rigger (skwār'rig), n. a person who re-
makes wood, stone, etc., to a square form.

square-rigger (skwār'rig), adj. having
square-rigged sails set
at angles across
the masts.

square-rigger (skwār'rig), n. a
square-rigged ship: In
square-rigger you could
sail over the harbor at
any time.

square-rigger (skwār'rig), n. a
square-rigged ship: In
square-rigger you could
sail over the harbor at
any time.

square root, a num-
ber that produces a
given number when
multiplied by itself:

The square root of 64 is 8. The genius of Wil-
son Hamilton sought the square root of
the universe (Walter de la Mare).

square sail, any four-sided sail carried on
a mast across the line of the keel.

square shooter, Informal. a fair and
honest person: I trust businessmen and their
wives who buy annually, as square shooters
(Wall Street Journal).

square shooting, Informal. the behavior
or activities of a square shooter.

square-shouldered (skwār'shōl'derd),
adj. having shoulders that are high, not
sloping, and well braced back: She was . . .
square-shouldered, and erect (Harper's).

square-tail (skwār'tāl), n. 1. a brook
chicken. 2. a prairie chicken.

square-toed (skwār'tōd'), adj. 1. (of a
foot) having a broad, square toe. 2. old-
fashioned and homely in habits, ideas, etc.:
The people must retain some square-toed
solidity for the fashions of our youth
(Zand Birke).

square-toes (skwār'tōz'), n. a precise,
old-fashioned person, having strict
narrow ideas of conduct.

square wheel, a flat wheel.

square-ish (skwār'ish), adj. nearly square;
width or breadth more nearly equal to
height or than is usual.

square-rose (skwār'fōs, skwō rōs'), adj. 1.
a. composed of or covered with
bracts, or other processes standing
at right angles or more widely, as a calyx
involute. b. standing out at right angles
more widely, as scales, bracts, etc. 2.
a. with spreading scales or other pro-
cesses. [*< Latin squarrosus scurly, scabby*]

squarrose (skwār'fōs), adj. squarrose.

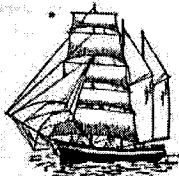
squarrose (skwār'fōs), adj. Botany.
a. somewhat squarrose. [diminutive form of
square]

squash (skwosh), v.t. 1. to squeeze or
press into a flat mass or pulp; crush: The
bug was squashed. 2. to put an end to in
summary manner; stop by force; suppress:
The police squashed the riot. 3. Informal.
to silence or disconcert (a person):
The crushing argument, reply, etc. —v.i.
to be pressed into a flat mass; flatten out
by impact or under pressure: Cream puffs
squashed easily. 2. to make a splashing sound;
to walk, etc., with a splash: We heard
him squash through the mud and slush. 3. to
squeeze.

1. the act, fact, or sound of something
being squashed or crushed. 2. the im-
pact of a soft, heavy body falling on a sur-
face. 3. the sound produced by this. 4.
something easily squashed: The grapes are
a squash and not fit to eat. 5. squash ten-
nis. 6. squash rackets. 7. British. a
beverage made with fruit juice and (usually)
carbonated water: I'll have a lemon squash if
you don't mind (Graham Greene).

Old French *esquasser*, ultimately *< Latin*
ex- + quassare < quater to shake. Com-
pare *QUASH*.] —squash'er, n.

squash (skwosh), n., pl. squash or squash-
es. 1. the fruit of any of various annual
vine-like plants of the gourd family, often
used as a vegetable or made into a pie. 2.
any of these plants. [American English,
short for earlier *squattersquash* *< Algonkian*



Square-rigged Sails
on the foremast
of a barkentine

(compare Narragansett *askutasquash* the
green things that may be eaten raw)]

squash bug, a large, brownish hemipterous
bug having an offensive odor, harmful to
squash vines and certain other plants.

squashily (skwosh'ē li), adv. in a squashy
manner.

squashiness (skwosh'ē nis), n. the state
of being squashy, soft, or miry.

squash rackets, a game similar to rackets
but played on a smaller court with a shorter
racket.

squash tennis, a game similar to hand-
ball and tennis, played with rackets and a
hollow rubber ball in a walled court.

squashy (skwosh'ē), adj., squash-ier,
squash-iest. 1. having a soft or pulpy con-
sistency; easily squashed: squashy cream
puffs. 2. soft and wet: squashy ground. 3.
having a squashed or flattened look: a
squashy nose.

squat (skwot), v., squatted or squat,
squating, adj., n. —v.i. 1. to sit on the
heels with the legs closely drawn up beneath
the hams or in front of the body; crouch: He
found it difficult to squat on his heels for more
than ten minutes. 2. to sit on the ground,
floor, etc., in this way: The two of them were
squating on this dirt road, talking the way
farmers do (Newsweek). 3. to crouch close
to the ground to avoid observation or
capture, as a hare: Some tenth-rate poeticle
now squats in his hole like the tailless fox
(Algernon Charles Swinburne). 4. to settle
on new, uncultivated, or unoccupied land
without title or right: He was a Kentucky
man, of the Ohio, where he had "squatted"
(Frederick Marryat). 5. to settle on public
land to acquire ownership of it under
government regulation. —v.t. to cause to
squat; seat (oneself) with the legs drawn up.
—adj. 1. seated in a squatting position;
crouching: A squat figure sat before the fire.
2. short and thick, like the figure of an animal
squatting; low and broad; flattened: a
squat teapot, a squat building.

—n. 1. the act of squatting or sitting close
to the ground; crouching. 2. a squatting
posture.

[*< Old French esquivir* to crush, ultimately
< Latin ex- + coactare constrain *< cogere*
drive together *< co- together + agere* drive]

—squat'ly, adv. —squat'ness, n.

squat-tage (skwot'ij), n. 1. the occupation
of land by squatting. 2. a piece of land oc-
cupied or held by a squatter.

squat-ter (skwot'ar), n. 1. a person who
settles on land without title or right, es-
pecially a person who settles on another's
land which is not at the moment occupied or
cultivated by its owner: Judging from the
treatment of squatters on similar lands in
Manitoba, there need be no fear of settling on
lands within the reserves (Saskatoon Herald).
2. a person who settles on public land to ac-
quire ownership of it. 3. a squatting person
or animal. 4. (in Australia) a person who
operates a sheep ranch or farm.

squatter or squatter's right, U.S. the
right or claim of a squatter to the land on
which he has settled: Gramp . . . look up the
land, by squatter's right, about 1892 (At-
lantic).

squatter sovereignty, U.S. the right
claimed by the settlers of new territories to
make their own laws, especially in regard to
slavery: the doctrine of "squatter sovereignty"
(local determination of the status of slavery)
(R.B. Morris).

squat-too-ra-oy (skwō tok'rā si), n. Aus-
tralian. squatters, especially the socially and
politically important sheep ranchers.

squat-y (skwot'ē), adj., -ti-er, -ti-est. short
and thick; low and broad; squat.

squaw (skwō), n. 1. a North American
Indian girl or woman. 2. such a girl or woman
as a partner to a male, as wife, concubine,
etc. 3. Slang. any girl or woman. 4. Slang.
a female spouse; wife. [American English,
earlier, an Indian woman or wife *< Algonkian*
(compare Massachusetts *squa*)]

squaw-fish (skwō'fish'), n., pl. -fish-es or
(collectively) -fish. any of several large,
slender carp, common in rivers of the
Pacific Coast of North America.

squawk (skwōk), v.i. 1. to call or cry with a
loud, harsh note; squall or screech hoarsely:

Hens and ducks squawk when frightened. 2.
(of things) to give out a discordant sound;
creak or squeak harshly. 3. Informal. to
complain loudly; give vent to vigorous
protests: Machine tool builders squawk as the
Air Force buys \$500,000 worth of tools abroad
(Wall Street Journal). —v.t. to utter harsh-
ly and loudly, with or as if with a squawk.

—n. 1. a squawking; a loud, harsh sound.
2. Informal. a loud complaint; vigorous
protest. 3. the American black-crowned
night heron.

[probably imitative]

squawk-box (skwōk'box'), n., or squawk
box, U.S. Slang. a loudspeaker in a public-
address system or intercom.

squawk-er (skwō'kar), n. 1. a person or
thing that squawks. 2. a speaker of inter-
mediate size in a phonograph, tape re-
corder, etc., designed to reproduce frequen-
cies in the middle range.

squaw man, a white man living with an
Indian wife or concubine, especially one
who has more or less abandoned white cus-
toms (used in an unfriendly way).

squaw-root (skwō'rūt'), n. a fleshy,
leafless plant related to the beechdrops,
with yellowish flowers, growing as a para-
site usually on oak roots. It is found in
eastern North America.

squeak (skwēk), v.i. 1. to make a short,
sharp, shrill sound: A mouse squeaks. 2.
Slang. a. to turn informer; squeal. b. to
confess. 3. Informal. to get or pass (by or
through) with difficulty: The Senate will
block it even if it squeaks through the House
(Wall Street Journal). —v.t. 1. to cause
to squeak. 2. to utter in a squeaking man-
ner or with a squeaky voice: to squeak out
an apology.

—n. 1. a short, sharp, shrill sound. 2. In-
formal. a narrow chance or escape.

narrow squeak, Informal. a narrow escape;
close shave: Those two elections, however,
were narrow squeaks (New York Times).

[probably imitative. Compare Swedish
squäka to creak.] —squeak'ing-ly, adv.

squeak-er (skwē'kar), n. 1. a person or
thing that squeaks. 2. Informal. a contest
whose outcome is uncertain until the final
moment or period: The game was a squeaker
until the Yankees exploded for three runs in the
eighth (New York Times).

squeak-ily (skwē'kē li), adv. with a thin,
squeaky sound or voice: to sing squeakily.

squeak-iness (skwē'ki nis), n. (of sound)
thin sharpness or shrillness.

squeaky (skwē'ki), adj., squeak-ier,
squeak-iest. 1. characterized by squeaking
sounds; tending to squeak: a squeaky win-
dow. 2. (of the voice) squeaking; thin and
shrill.

squeal (skwēl), v.i. 1. to make a prolonged,
loud, sharp sound; scream or cry shrilly:
A pig squeals when it is hurt. 2. Informal.
to turn informer; inform. 3. Informal. to
complain loudly; squawk. —v.t. to utter
sharply and shrilly: to squeal out a command.

—n. 1. a prolonged, sharp cry; shrill scream
or sound: the squeal of a pig. 2. Informal.
an act of informing against another. 3.
Informal. an act of complaining loudly.
[probably imitative]

squeal-er (skwē'lor), n. 1. a person or
thing that squeals. 2. the young of the
grouse, partridge, quail, or pigeon. 3. a
young pig: This year's new squealers number
around 100 million—up 23 per cent in two
years (Wall Street Journal).

squeam-ish (skwē'mish), adj. 1. too
readily offended by anything approaching
immodesty or indecency; easily shocked;
prudish: a squeamish old maid. 2. exces-
sively fastidious or punctilious; too par-
ticular; too scrupulous: Trifles magnified
into importance by a squeamish conscience
(Macaulay). 3. slightly sick at one's
stomach; sickish: He turned squeamish at
the sight of blood. 4. readily affected with
nausea; easily turned sick or faint. [Middle
English *squaymish*, variant of *scoymous* *<*
Anglo-French *escouymous* disdainful, shy;
origin uncertain] —squeam'ish-ly, adv.

—squeam'ish-ness, n.

squeeg-gee (skwē'jē), n., v., -geed, -gee-ing.
—n. 1. an implement, usually having a
straight-edged blade of rubber or the like

PRONUNCIATION KEY: hat, age, care, far; let, equal, term; it, ice; hot, open, order; oil, out; cup, put, rule, use; child; long; thin;
sh, measure; represents a in about, e in taken, i in pencil, o in lemon, u in circus. For the complete key see front of the book.

The World Book Dictionary

Volume one A-K

Edited by:
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Robert K. Barnhart

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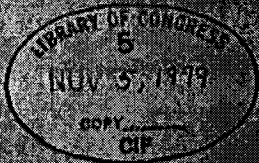
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in-growth (in'grōth') *n.* 1. The act of growing inward. 2. Something that grows inward or within.

in-gui-nal (ing'gwā-nəl) *adj.* Of, relating to, or located in the groin. [Latin *inguinalis*, from *inguen* (stem *inguin-*), groin. See *engw-* in Appendix*.]

in-gulf. Variant of *engulf*.

in-gur-gi-tate (in-gŭr'jə-tāt') *tr.v.* -tated, -tating, -tates. To swallow greedily or in excessive amounts; to swirl; gorge. [Latin *ingurgitare*; *in-*, in + *gurgus* (stem *gurgir-*), whirlpool, abyss (see *gwara-* in Appendix*.)] — **in-gur-gi-ta-tion** *n.*

in-hab-it (in-hăb'it) *v.* -ited, -iting, -its. — *tr.* To reside in. — *intr.* *Archaic.* To dwell. [Middle English *enhabiten*, from Old French *enhabiter*, from Latin *inhabitare*; *in-*, in + *habitāre*, to dwell, frequentative of *habere* (past participle *habitus*), to have, possess (see *ghabh-* in Appendix*).] — **in-hab-it-a-bil'i-ty** *n.* — **in-hab-it-a-ble** *adj.* — **in-hab-it-a-tion** *n.* — **in-hab-it'er** *n.*

in-hab-itan-cy (in-hăb'it-ən-sē) *n., pl.* -cies. Occupancy.

in-hab-it-ant (in-hăb'ə-tənt) *n.* A permanent resident.

in-hab-it-ed (in-hăb'ə-tid) *adj.* Having inhabitants; populated.

in-ha-lant (in-hă'lənt) *adj.* Used in or for inhaling. — *n.* Something that is inhaled, as a medicine.

in-ha-la-tion (in-hă-lā'shən) *n.* The act or instance of inhaling.

in-ha-la-tor (in-hă-lā'tər) *n.* A device that produces a vapor to ease breathing or to medicate by inspiration.

in-hale (in-hāl') *v.* -haled, -haling, -hales. — *tr.* To draw in by breathing. — *intr.* To breathe in. [Latin *inhālāre*; *in-*, in + *hālāre*, to breathe (see *haliosis*).]

in-hal-er (in-hāl'ər) *n.* 1. One that inhales. 2. An inhalator. 3. A respirator.

in-har-mon-ic (in'här-mōn'ik) *adj.* Also **in-har-mon-i-cal** (-i-kəl). Not harmonic; discordant. Said of sounds.

in-har-mo-ni-ous (in'här-mō'nē-əs) *adj.* 1. Not in harmony; discordant. Said of sounds. 2. Not in accord or agreement. — **in-har-mo-ni-ous-ly** *adv.* — **in-har-mo-ni-ous-ness** *n.*

in-haul (in-hōl') *n.* Also **in-haul-er** (-hō'lər). *Nautical.* A rope used to draw in a ship's sail.

in-her-e (in-hir') *intr.v.* -hered, -hering, -heres. To be inherent or innate. [Latin *inhaerere*; *in-*, in + *haerere*, to stick, remain fixed (see *ghais-* in Appendix*).] — **in-her'ence** (-hēr'əns, -hēr'əns), **in-her-en-cy** *n.*

in-her-ent (in-hir'ənt, -hēr'ənt) *adj.* Existing as an essential constituent or characteristic; intrinsic. [Latin *inherēns*, present participle of *inhaerere*, *INHERERE*.] — **in-her'ent-ly** *adv.*

in-her-it (in-hēr'it) *v.* -ited, -iting, -its. — *tr.* 1. To come into possession of; possess. 2. To receive (property) from an ancestor or another person by legal succession or will. 3. *Biology.* To receive (a character or characteristic) genetically from an ancestor. — *intr.* To succeed as an heir; take possession of an inheritance. [Middle English *enheriten*, from Old French *enheriter*, from Late Latin *inherēditāre*; *in-* (intensive) + *hērēditāre*, to inherit, from *hērēs* (stem *hērēd-*), heir (see *ghā-* in Appendix*).] — **in-her-it'or** (-ə-tər) *n.* — **in-her-it'rix** (-ə-triks) *n.*

in-her-it-a-ble (in-hēr'ə-tə-bəl) *adj.* 1. Capable of inheriting; having the right to inherit. 2. Capable of being inherited.

in-her-it-ance (in-hēr'ə-təns) *n.* 1. The act of inheriting. 2. That which is inherited or to be inherited; legacy; bequest. 3. Anything regarded as a heritage: the cultural inheritance of Rome. 4. *Biology.* a. The process of genetic transmission of characters or characteristics. b. The configuration of characters or characteristics so inherited.

inheritance tax. A tax on inherited property. Also called "death tax."

in-hib-it (in-hib'it) *tr.v.* -ited, -iting, -its. 1. To restrain or hold back; prevent. 2. To prohibit; forbid. — See Synonyms at *restrain*. [Middle English *inhibiten*, from Latin *inhibere* (past participle *inhibitus*), to restrain, hold in; *in-*, in + *habere*, to have, hold (see *ghabh-* in Appendix*).] — **in-hib-it-a-ble** *adj.* — **in-hib-it'er** *n.* — **in-hib-it-ive**, **in-hib-it'o-ry** (-tōr'ē, -tōr'ēs) *adj.*

in-hi-bi-tion (in-hi-bish'ən, in'ē-) *n.* 1. The act of inhibiting or the state of being inhibited. 2. a. *Psychology.* Restraint of a behavioral process or the condition inducing such restraint. b. *Psychoanalysis.* The process by which the superego prevents conscious expression of an instinct.

in-hib-it'or (in-hib'ə-tər) *n.* 1. A substance used to retard or halt an undesirable reaction, as rusting. 2. One that inhibits.

in-hos-pi-ta-ble (in-hōs'pī-tə-bəl, in'hō-spī'tə-bəl) *adj.* 1. Displaying no hospitality; unfriendly. 2. Not affording shelter or sustenance; barren. — **in-hos'pi-ta-ble-ness** *n.* — **in-hos'pi-ta-bly** *adv.* — **in-hos'pi-tal'i-ty** (-tāl'ə-tē) *n.*

in-house (in'hous') *adj.* Being or coming from within an organization: an in-house editor, not a free-lancer.

in-hu-man (in-hyōō'mən) *adj.* 1. Not human. 2. Not possessing desirable human qualities; lacking kindness or pity; barbarous; brutal. 3. Not of ordinary human form; monstrous. — See Synonyms at *cruel*. [Latin *inhūmānus*; *in-*, not + *hūmānus*, HUMAN.] — **in-hu-man-ly** *adv.* — **in-hu-man-ness** *n.*

in-hu-mane (in'hyoō-mān') *adj.* Not humane; lacking in pity or compassion. — **in-hu-mane-ly** *adv.*

in-hu-man-i-ty (in'hyoō-mān'ə-tē) *n., pl.* -ties. 1. Lack of pity or compassion. 2. An inhuman or cruel act.

in-hu-ma-tion (in'hyoō-mā'shən) *n.* Burial; interment.

in-hume (in-hyōōm') *tr.v.* -humed, -huming, -humes. To place in a grave; bury; inter. [Latin *inhumare*; *in-*, in + *humus*, earth, ground (see *dhghem-* in Appendix*).] — **in-hum'er** *n.*

in-im-i-cal (in-im'ī-kəl) *adj.* 1. Not conducive; harmful; ad-

[illegible]

ă pat/ă pay/ăr care/ă father/b bib/ch church/d deed/ĕ pet/ĕ be/f fife/g gag/h hat/hw which/I pit/i pie/n
 needle/m mum/n no, sudden/ng thing/ð pot/ō toe/ð paw, for/oi noise/ou out/ōō took/ōō boot/p pop/r roar/s saw.

minor quarrel; bicker. See Synonyms at argue. —*n.* A trivial quarrel. [Probably from Scandinavian, akin to Swedish dialectal *sqvabbel*, to quarrel (imitative).] —*squab'bler* *n.* **squab-by** (skwób'ē) *adj.* -bler, -blest. Short and fat; squat. **squad** (skwód) *n.* 1. A small group of persons organized for a specific purpose. 2. *Military.* The smallest unit of personnel, frequently designated as a line or rank in formation. 3. An athletic team. —*tr.v.* **squadded**, **squadding**, **squads**. 1. To form into a squad or squads. 2. To assign to a squad. [Old French *esquadr'ie*, from Old Spanish *escuadra*, "square," "square formation (of troops)," from *escuadrar*, to square, form a squad, from Vulgar Latin *exquadrare* (unattested): *ex-* (intensive) + Latin *quadrare*, to make square, from *quadrus*, a square (see *kwetwer-* in Appendix*).] **squad car.** A police patrol car connected by radiotelephone with headquarters. Also called "cruiser," "prowl car."

squad-ron (skwód'rón) *n.* *Abbr.* sq. 1. A group of naval vessels constituting two or more divisions of a fleet. 2. An armored cavalry unit consisting of two to four troops, a headquarters, and certain auxiliary units. 3. *U.S. Air Force.* The basic tactical unit, subordinate to a group and consisting of two or more flights. 4. Any organized multitude; a legion: "squadrons of flies like particles of dust danced up and down" (T.E. Lawrence). —*tr.v.* **squadroned**, -roning, -rons. To form into a squadron or squadrons. [Italian *squadrona*, "square formation (of troops)," from *squadra*, squad, "square," from Old Italian, from *squadrare*, to square, from Vulgar Latin *exquadrare* (unattested). See *squad*.] **squa-lene** (skwá'lén') *n.* A natural unsaturated aliphatic hydrocarbon, $C_{30}H_{50}$, found in human sebum and other fatty deposits, that is an intermediate in the biosynthesis of cholesterol and is used in biochemical research. [New Latin *Squalus*, genus of sharks (because squalene is found in the liver oil of sharks), from Latin *squalus*, a sea fish (see *skwalo-* in Appendix*)] + *-ENE*.] **squal-id** (skwól'id) *adj.* 1. Having a dirty or wretched appearance. 2. Morally repulsive; sordid. —See Synonyms at dirty. [Latin *squalidus*, from *squalere*, to be filthy, from *squalus*, scabby, filthy.] —**squal'id-ly** *adv.* —**squa-lid'i-ty** (skwól'id'ē-tē) *n.* **squall** (skwól) *n.* A loud, harsh outcry. —*intr.v.* **squalled**, **squalling**, **squalls**. To scream or cry harshly and loudly. [Probably from Scandinavian, akin to Old Norse *skvala*, to SQUEAL.] —**squall'er *n.* **squall'** (skwól) *n.* 1. A brief, sudden, and violent windstorm, often accompanied by rain or snow. 2. *Informal.* A disturbance or commotion. —*intr.v.* **squelled**, **squelling**, **squalls**. To blow strongly for a brief period; blow a squall. [Probably from Scandinavian, akin to Swedish and Norwegian *skval*, splash, akin to Old Norse *skvala*, SQUEAL.] **squall line.** A zone of squalls and other violent changes in weather that marks the replacement of a warm air current by cold air.**

squall-y (skwól'ē) *adj.* -ier, -iest. 1. Characterized by squalls; stormy; gusty. 2. *Informal.* Marked by disturbance or trouble. **squal-or** (skwól'or) *n.* The state or quality of being squalid; filth and misery. [Latin, from *squalere*, to be filthy. See *squallid*.] **squa-ma** (skwá'mo) *n.*, *pl.* -mae (-mē). 1. A scale or scalelike structure. 2. A thin plate of bone. [Latin *squāma*, scale.] —**squa'ma'te** (-māt') *adj.* **squa-ma-tion** (skwá-mā'shān) *n.* 1. The condition of being scaly. 2. An arrangement of scales, as on a fish. **Squa-mish.** Variant of *Suquamish*. **squa-mo-sal** (skwá-mō'sol) *adj.* Of or pertaining to the squamous area of the temporal bone. —*n.* A squamosal bone. [From Latin *squāmosus*, SQUAMOUS.] **squa-mous** (skwá'mas) *adj.* Also **squa-mose** (-mōs'). 1. Covered with or formed of scales; scaly. 2. Resembling a scale or scales; scalelike. [Latin *squāmosus*, from *squāma*, scale, SQUAMA.] —**squa'mous-ly** *adv.* —**squa'mous-ness** *n.* **squam-u-lose** (skwám'yō-lōs') *adj.* Having or consisting of minute scales; minutely scaly. [From New Latin *squāmula*, diminutive of Latin *squāma*, scale, SQUAMA.] **squan-dor** (skwón'dor) *tr.v.* -dered, -dering, -dors. 1. To spend wastefully or extravagantly; dissipate. 2. *Obsolete.* To scatter. —*n.* Extravagant expenditure; prodigality. [Origin unknown.] —**squan'der-or** *n.* —**squan'der-ing-ly** *adv.*

square (skwár) *n.* *Abbr.* sq. 1. A rectangle having four equal sides. 2. Anything characterized by this form. 3. A T-shaped or L-shaped instrument for drawing or testing right angles. 4. The product of a number or quantity multiplied by itself. 5. Any of the quadrilateral spaces dividing a checkerboard. 6. a. An open, often quadrilateral area at the intersection of two or more streets. b. A rectangular space enclosed by streets and occupied by buildings; a block. 7. *Slang.* One characterized by rigid conventionality or lack of sophistication. —*on the square*. 1. At right angles. 2. Honestly and openly. —*out of square*. Not at a precise right angle. —*adj.* **squarer**, **squarest**. *Abbr.* sq. 1. Having four equal sides and four right angles. 2. Forming a right angle. 3. a. Expressed in units measuring area; *square feet*. b. Having a specified length in each of two equal dimensions. 4. Set at right angles to the mast and keel, as the yards of a square-rigged ship. 5. a. Of more or less quadrate dimensions; *a square house*. b. Characterized by blocklike solidity or sturdiness. 6. Honest; direct; *a square answer*. 7. Just; equitable; *a square deal*. 8. Paid-up; settled. 9. *Golf.* Even; tied. 10. *Slang.*

desired plane, straight line, or right angle. 3. To test by comparison. 4. To bring into conformity or agreement. 5. To set straight or at right angles: *square one's cap*. 6. To set balance; settle: *square a debt*. 7. *Golf.* To even the score of. 8. To raise (a number or quantity) to the second power. 9. To find a square equal in area to (the area of a given figure). —*intr.* 1. To be at right angles. 2. To agree or conform; balance. —**square away**. 1. To square the yards of a sailing vessel. 2. To put away or in order. —**square off**. To assume a fighting stance. —**square up**. To settle or adjust, as a debt. —*adv.* 1. At right angles. 2. In a square shape. 3. Solidly. 4. Directly, straight. 5. In an honest manner; straightforwardly. [Middle English, from Old French *esquare*, from Vulgar Latin *exquadrare* (unattested), from *exquadrare* (unattested), to square: Latin *ex-* (intensive) + *quadrare*, to square, from *quadrus*, a square (see *kwetwer-* in Appendix*).] —**square'ly** *adv.* —**square'ness** *n.* —**square'r** *n.*

square bracket. A written symbol, bracket (see). **square dance.** 1. A dance in which sets of four couples form squares. 2. Any of various similar group dances of English rural origin.

square-dance (skwár'dāns') *intr.v.* -danced, -dancing, -dances. To perform a square dance.

square knot. A common double knot with the loose ends parallel to the standing parts. Also called "reef knot."

square measure. A system of units used in measuring area.

square rig. A sailing-ship rig with sails of rectangular cut set approximately at right angles to the keel line from horizontal yards. —**square-rigged** *adj.*

square-rig-ger (skwár'rig'or) *n.* A square-rigged vessel.

square root. A divisor of a quantity that when squared gives the quantity.

square sail. A four-sided sail bent to a yard set athwart the mast.

squar-rose (skwár'ōs', skwō-rōs') *adj.* 1. *Biology.* Having rough or spreading scalelike processes. 2. *Botany.* Spreading or recurved at the tip: *squarrose bracts*. [Latin *squarrosus*, alteration (influenced by Latin *squāma*, scale) of *escharosus* (unattested), scabby, from Greek *eskharā*, hearth, scab, SCAR.]

squash' (skwōsh', skwōsh') *n.* 1. Any of various plants of the genus *Cucurbita*, having fleshy edible fruit with a hard rind. 2. The fruit of such a plant, used as a vegetable. [Short for *isquoutersquash*, from Massachusetts *askōōtasquash*: *askōō-* (unidentified root) + Proto-Algonquian *askw-*, plant + *-ash*, inanimate plural ending.]

squash' (skwōsh', skwōsh') *v.* **squashed**, **squashing**, **squashes**. —*tr.* 1. To beat, squeeze, or flatten to a pulp; crush. 2. To put down or suppress; quash. 3. To silence (a person), as with crushing words. —*intr.* 1. To be crushed or flattened. 2. To move with a squelching sound. —*n.* 1. The impact or sound of a soft body dropping against a surface. 2. The sound of water being squeezed out, as from spongy ground or wet shoes. 3. A crush; press. Said of persons. 4. *Chiefly British.* A citrus-base soft drink. 5. a. A game played in a walled court with a racket and a hard rubber ball. Also called "squash rackets." b. A similar game played with an inflated rubber ball. In this sense, also called "squash tennis." —*adv.* With a squashing sound. [Old French *squasser*, from Vulgar Latin *exquassare* (unattested), "to break to pieces": Latin *ex-* (intensive) + *quassare*, frequentative of *quater*, to shake, beat, shatter (see *kwet-* in Appendix*).] —**squash'er** *n.*

squash bug. A blackish North American insect, *Anasa tristis*, that is destructive to squash, pumpkins, and other crops.

squash-y (skwōsh'ē, skwōsh'ē) *adj.* -ier, -iest. 1. Easily squashed. 2. Overripe and soft; pulpy. 3. Boggy; squishy. —**squash'y-ly** *adv.* —**squash'y-ness** *n.*

squat (skwót) *v.* **squatted** or **squat**, **squatting**, **squats**. —*intr.* 1. To sit on one's heels. 2. To settle on unoccupied land without legal claim. 3. To occupy a given piece of public land in order to acquire title to it. —*tr.* 1. To put (oneself) in a crouching posture. 2. To occupy as a squatter. —*adj.* **squatter**, **squatting**, **squating**. 1. Seated in a squatting position. 2. Short and thick; low and broad. —*n.* 1. A squatting or crouching posture. 2. a. The act of squatting or crouching. b. The lair of a hare; form. 3. The land occupied by a squatter. [Middle English *squatten*: *ex-*, to crush, flatten, hence to squat, from Old French *esquater*: *ex-*, from Latin *ex-* (intensive) + *quater*, *catir*, to press flat, from Vulgar Latin *coactire* (unattested), to press together: *com-*, to cogere (past participle *coctus*), to drive together: *com-*, together + *agere*, to drive (see *ag-* in Appendix*).]

squat-ter (skwót'or) *n.* 1. One who settles on unoccupied land without legal claim. 2. One who occupies a piece of public land so as to acquire title.

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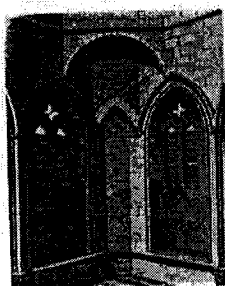
squaw-fish (skwō'fish') *n.*, *pl.* **squawfish** or **-fishes**. Any of several large freshwater fishes of the genus *Ptychocheilus*, of western North America. —*intr.*

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squaw man. A frontiersman having an Indian wife. [Perhaps from *Conopholis* *amer-*



squash'
Cucurbita pepo
Crookneck squash



squinch
In the cathedral at
Oxford, England

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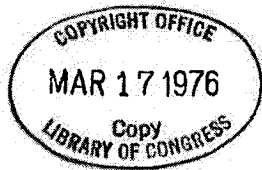
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minor quarrel; bicker. See Synonyms at argue. —*n.* A trivial quarrel. [Probably from Scandinavian, akin to Swedish dialectal *squabbel*, to quarrel (imitative).] —*squab'bler* *n.*

squab-by (skwōb'ē) *adj.* -bler, -blest. Short and fat; squat. **squad** (skwōd) *n.* 1. A small group of persons organized for a specific purpose. 2. *Military.* The smallest unit of personnel, frequently designated as a line or rank in formation. 3. An athletic team. —*tr.v.* **squadded, squadding, squads.** 1. To form into a squad or squads. 2. To assign to a squad. [Old French *esquadrer*, from Old Spanish *escuadra*, "square," "square formation (of troops)," from *esquadrar*, to square, form a squad, from Vulgar Latin *exquadrare* (unattested); *ex-* (intensive) + Latin *quadrare*, to make square, from *quadrus*, a square (see *kwestwer-* in Appendix*.)]

squad car. A police patrol car connected by radiotelephone with headquarters. Also called "cruiser." "prowl car."

squad-ron (skwōd'ron) *n.* *Abbr.* sq. 1. A group of naval vessels constituting two or more divisions of a fleet. 2. An armored cavalry unit consisting of two to four troops, a headquarters, and certain auxiliary units. 3. *U.S. Air Force.* The basic tactical unit, subordinate to a group and consisting of two or more flights. 4. Any organized multitude; a legion: "squadrons of flies like particles of dust danced up and down" (T.E. Lawrence). —*tr.v.* **squadroneered, -roning, -rons.** To form into a squadron or squadrons. [Italian *squadrono*, "square formation (of troops)," from *squadra*, squad, "square," from Old Italian, from *squadrare*, to square, from Vulgar Latin *exquadrare* (unattested). See *squad*.]

squa-lene (skwā'len') *n.* A natural unsaturated aliphatic hydrocarbon, C₂₀H₃₈, found in human sebum and other fatty deposits, that is an intermediate in the biosynthesis of cholesterol and is used in biochemical research. [New Latin *Squalus*, genus of sharks (because squalene is found in the liver oil of sharks), from Latin *squalus*, a sea fish (see *skwalo-* in Appendix*) + *-ene*.]

squal-id (skwōl'id) *adj.* 1. Having a dirty or wretched appearance. 2. Morally repulsive; sordid. —See Synonyms at dirty. [Latin *squalidus*, from *squalere*, to be filthy, from *squalor*, scabby, filthy.] —**squal-id-ly** *adv.* —**squal-id-ty** (skwōl'id-tē) *n.*

squal-l (skwōl) *n.* A loud, harsh outcry. —*intr.v.* **squallied, squalling, squalls.** To scream or cry harshly and loudly. [Probably from Scandinavian, akin to Old Norse *skvala*, to squall.] —**squal-l'er** *n.*

squal-l (skwōl) *n.* 1. A brief, sudden, and violent windstorm, often accompanied by rain or snow. 2. *Informal.* A disturbance or commotion. —*intr.v.* **squallied, squalling, squalls.** To blow strongly for a brief period; blow a squall. [Probably from Scandinavian, akin to Swedish and Norwegian *skval*, splash, akin to Old Norse *skvala*, SQUAL.]

squal-l (skwōl) *n.* A zone of squalls and other violent changes in weather that marks the replacement of a warm air current by cold air.

squal-ty (skwōl'tē) *adj.* -ler, -lest. 1. Characterized by squalls; stormy; gusty. 2. *Informal.* Marked by disturbance or trouble. **squal-or** (skwōl'or) *n.* The state or quality of being squalid; filth and misery. [Latin, from *squalere*, to be filthy. See *squalid*.]

squa-ma (skwā'ma) *n.* *pl.* -mæ (-mē). 1. A scale or scalelike structure. 2. A thin plate of bone. [Latin *squama*, scale.] —**squa-mat'e** (-māt') *adj.*

squa-ma-tion (skwā-mā'shan) *n.* 1. The condition of being scaly. 2. An arrangement of scales, as on a fish.

squa-mish. Variant of *Squamish*. **squa-mo-sal** (skwō-mō'sal) *adj.* Of or pertaining to the squamous area of the temporal bone. —*n.* A squamosal bone. [From Latin *squamosus*, SQUAMOUS.]

squa-mous (skwā'mōs) *adj.* Also *squa-mose* (-mōs'). 1. Covered with or formed of scales; scaly. 2. Resembling a scale or scales; scalelike. [Latin *squamosus*, from *squama*, scale, SQUAMA.] —**squa-mous-ly** *adv.* —**squa-mous-ness** *n.*

squam-u-lo-se (skwām'yō-lō'sē) *adj.* Having or consisting of minute scales; minutely scaly. [From New Latin *squāmula*, diminutive of Latin *squama*, scale, SQUAMA.]

squan-der (skwōn'dor) *tr.v.* -dered, -dering, -ders. 1. To spend wastefully or extravagantly; dissipate. 2. *Obsolete.* To scatter. —*n.* Extravagant expenditure; prodigality. [Origin unknown.] —**squan-der-er** *n.* —**squan-der-ing-ly** *adv.*

square (skwā'r) *n.* *Abbr.* sq. 1. A rectangle having four equal sides. 2. Anything characterized by this form. 3. A T-shaped or L-shaped instrument for drawing or testing right angles. 4. The product of a number or quantity multiplied by itself. 5. Any of the quadrilateral spaces dividing a checkerboard. 6. *a.* An open, often quadrilateral area at the intersection of two or more streets. *b.* A rectangular space enclosed by streets and occupied by buildings; a block. 7. *Slang.* One characterized by rigid conventionality or lack of sophistication. —*on the square.* 1. At right angles. 2. Honestly and openly. —*out of square.* Not at a precise right angle. —*adj.* **squarer, squarest.** *Abbr.* sq. 1. Having four equal sides and four right angles. 2. Forming a right angle. 3. *a.* Expressed in units measuring area: *square feet*. *b.* Having a specified length in each of two equal dimensions. 4. Set at right angles to the mast and keel, as the yards of a square-rigged ship. 5. *a.* Of more or less quadrate dimensions: *a square house*. *b.* Characterized by blocklike solidity or sturdiness. 6. Honest; direct: *a square answer*. 7. Just; equitable: *a square deal*. 8. Paid-up; settled. 9. *Golf.* Even; tied. 10. *Slang.* Rigidly conventional; unsophisticated. —**square peg in a round hole.** A misfit. —*v.* **squared, squaring, squares.** —*tr.* 1. To cut to a square or rectangular shape. 2. To test for conformity to a

desired plane, straight line, or right angle. 3. To test by comparison. 4. To bring into conformity or agreement. 5. To set straight or at right angles: *square one's cap*. 6. To bring into balance; settle: *square a debt*. 7. *Golf.* To even the score of the hole. 8. To raise (a number or quantity) to the second power. 9. To find a square equal in area to (the area of a given figure). —*intr.* 1. To be at right angles. 2. To agree or conform; balance. —**square away.** 1. To square the yards of a sailing vessel. 2. To put away or in order. —**square off.** To assume a fighting stance. —**square up.** To settle or adjust, as a debt. —*mod.* 1. At right angles. 2. In a square shape. 3. Solidly. 4. Directly, straight. 5. In an honest manner; straightforwardly. [Middle English, from Old French *esquare*, from Vulgar Latin *exquadrare* (unattested), from *exquadrare* (unattested), to square: Latin *ex-* (intensive) + *quadrare*, to square, from *quadrus*, a square (see *kwestwer-* in Appendix*.)] —**square-ly** *adv.* —**square-ness** *n.* —**square'er** *n.*

square bracket. A written symbol, bracket (see). **square dance.** 1. A dance in which sets of four couples form squares. 2. Any of various similar group dances of English rural origin.

square-dance (skwā'r'dāns) *intr.v.* -danced, -dancing, -dances. To perform a square dance.

square knot. A common double knot with the loose ends parallel to the standing parts. Also called "reef knot."

square measure. A system of units used in measuring area. **square rig.** A sailing-ship rig with sails of rectangular cut set approximately at right angles to the keel line from horizontal yards. —**square-rigged** *adj.*

square-rig-ger (skwā'r'rig'or) *n.* A square-rigged vessel.

square root. A divisor of a quantity that when squared gives the quantity.

square sail. A four-sided sail bent to a yard set athwart the mast.

squar-rose (skwā'rōs', skwō-rōs') *adj.* 1. *Biology.* Having rough or spreading scalelike processes. 2. *Botany.* Spreading or recurved at the tip: *squarrose bracts*. [Latin *squarrosus*, alteration (influenced by Latin *squama*, scale) of *escharōsus* (unattested), scabby, from Greek *eskharā*, hearth, scab, SCAB.] **squash'** (skwōsh, skwōsh) *n.* 1. Any of various plants of the genus *Cucurbita*, having fleshy edible fruit with a hard rind. 2. The fruit of such a plant, used as a vegetable. [Short for *Isquousquash*, from Massachusetts *askōōsqash* + *askōō* (unidentified root) + Proto-Algonquian *askw-*, plant + *-ash*, inanimate plural ending.]

squash' (skwōsh, skwōsh) *v.* **squashed, squashing, squashes.** —*tr.* 1. To beat, squeeze, or flatten to a pulp; crush. 2. To put down or suppress; quash. 3. To silence (a person), as with crushing words. —*intr.* 1. To be crushed or flattened. 2. To move with a squelching sound. —*n.* 1. The impact or sound of a soft body dropping against a surface. 2. The sound of water being squeezed out, as from spongy ground or wet shoes. 3. A crush; press. Said of persons. 4. *Chiefly British.* A citrus-based soft drink. 5. *a.* A game played in a walled court with a racket and a hard rubber ball. Also called "squash rackets." *b.* A similar game played with an inflated rubber ball. In this sense, also called "squash tennis." —*adv.* With a squashing sound. [Old French *esquasser*, from Vulgar Latin *exquadrare* (unattested), "to break to pieces"; Latin *ex-* (intensive) + *quadrare*, frequentative of *quiere*, to shake, beat, shatter (see *kwest-* in Appendix*.)] —**squash'er** *n.*

squash bug. A blackish North American insect, *Anasa tristis*, that is destructive to squash, pumpkins, and other crops.

squash-y (skwōsh'ē, skwōsh'ē) *adj.* -ier, -iest. 1. Badly squashed. 2. Overripe and soft; pulpy. 3. Buggy; squishy. —**squash-y-ly** *adv.* —**squash-y-ness** *n.*

squat (skwōt) *v.* **squatted or squat, squatting, squats.** —*intr.* 1. To sit on one's heels. 2. To settle on unoccupied land without legal claim. 3. To occupy a given piece of public land in order to acquire title to it. —*tr.* 1. To put (oneself) in a crouching posture. 2. To occupy as a squatter. —*adj.* **squatter, squatter.** 1. Seated in a squatting position. 2. Short and thick; low and broad. —*n.* 1. A squatting or crouching posture. 2. *a.* The act of squatting or crouching. *b.* The lair of a hare; form. 3. The land occupied by a squatter. [Middle English *squatten*, to crush, flatten, hence to squat, from Old French *esquater* (unattested), from Latin *ex-* (intensive) + *quater*, to press flat, from Vulgar Latin *exquadrare* (unattested), to press together, from Latin *coquere* (past participle *coctus*), to drive together; *com-*, together + *agere*, to drive (see *ag-* in Appendix*.)]

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squaw man. A frontiersman having an Indian wife.

squaw-root (skwō'rōt', -rōt') *n.* A plant, *Conopholis americana*, of eastern North America, that has yellowish flowers, a stem covered with brownish scales, and is parasitic on the roots



squash
Cucurbita pepo
Crookneck squash

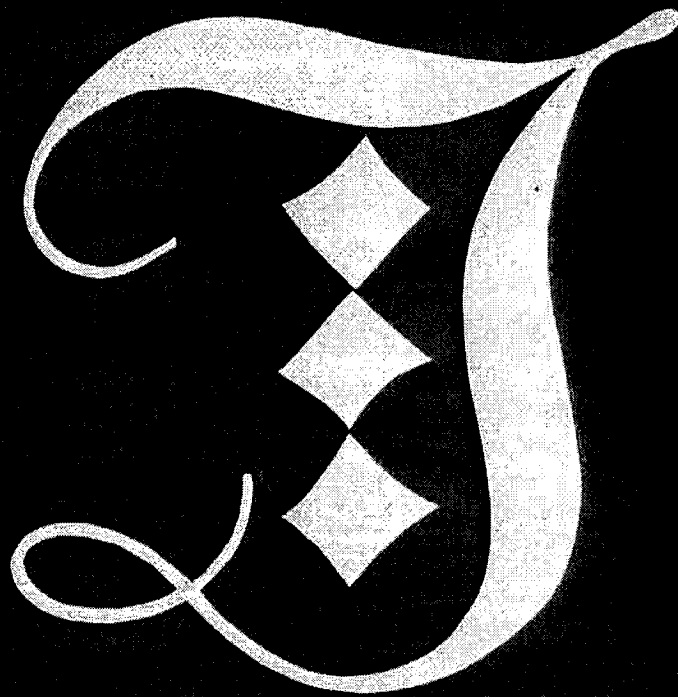


squinch
In the cathedral at
Oxford, England

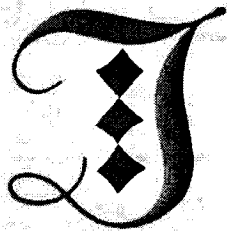
ā pat / ā pay / ār care / b father / b bib / ch church / d deed / ē pet / ē be / f life / g gag / h hat / hw which / i pit / i pie / tr pier / j judge / k kick / l lid, needle / m mum / n no, sudden / ng thing / ō pot / ō toe / ō paw, for / oi noise / ou out / ōo took / ōo boot / p pop / r roar / s sauce / sh ship, dish

... and other trees.
... disorders.)
... (skwēk) *v.* **squawke,**
... or make a brief thin,
... slight margin. Used w
... —*tr.* To utter i
... shrill cry or soun
... (skwēk) *v.* **squaken,** p
... Norse *skvaka*, to cro
... (skwēk) *adj.* -lei
... tending to squeak. —
... (skwēk) *v.* **squealed,**
... or produce a loud, shr
... of a secret; turn it
... a squeal. —*n.* A loud
... squeal, probably from
... to shriek (probably
... (skwēk) *adj.*
... 2. Easily off
... fastidious; overs
... variant of *squame*
... dizziness. See *squaw*
... (skwēk) *n.*
... 1.
... edged with rubb
... surface, as a w
... roller used in print
... squeal, -gees. To v
... probably from *squeez*, per
... (skwēk) *v.* **squeezed,**
... or brief embrace. 3. A
... 4. An amount sque
... pinch. 5. Pressur
... or goal. Also called "squ
... potentially winning car
... form of *squeez*, to pre
... *squash*. See *squash*.
... play. 1. *Baseball.* A
... that so that a runner on ti
... (skwēk) *v.* **squeezed,**
... (skwēk) *v.* **squeelch**
... to crush by or as if by tri
... down or silence, as with
... a squelching sound. —
... squashing, or suck
... 2. A crushing reply. 3. A
... receiver when the sign
... but noise. [Imitati
... (skwēk) *n.* *pl.* **squeals,**
... 2. Any of several rela
... Algonquian word
... (skwēk) *n.* 1. *a.* A firec
... but does not expl
... effort, such as a lamp
... (skwēk) *n.* *pl.* **squids** or
... mollusks of the ge
... having a usually elong
... mouth, a vestigial internal
... (fin. Compare octopu
... (skwēk) *n.* A small
... -gling, -glo. To s
... and wriggle. —*adj.*
... (skwēk) *n.* 1. Any of sev
... native to Eurasia, havin
... white, or pink flowers. 2
... 3. The dried inner scales
... poison and formerly as a
... diuretic. [Middle English,
... *skwēk*.]
... (skwēk) *n.* *pl.* **lars** or *sq*
... marine crustacean
... pair of jointed gra
... (skwēk) *n.* "mantis cra
... from Latin *squilla*, shri
... (skwēk) *n.* A quarter
... or corbeling thrown ac
... tower as the transition i
... [Variant of *scunch*,
... (skwēk) *v.* **squinted,** *sq*
... with the eyes partly open:
... *deceivingly slowly* (Am
... to the side. 3. To suffer i
... or implicit tendency. U
... 1. To cause to squint. 2.
... the act of squinting. 2. An
... —*adj.* 1. Looking obli
... strabismus. [Short for *AS*
... (skwēk) *adj.* 1
... or squinting eyes. 3.

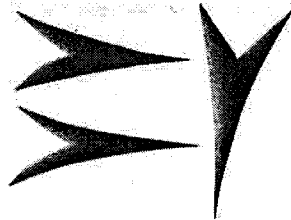
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or tenderness;
n lack of concern
others. 2 not human
qualities; nature
of the Olympic
inhuman power
-in hu/manly
hyū mān/), not
kindness, mercy
-in hu/manly

in/hyū mān/),
lack of kindness;
s; cruelty; brutal
rel, or brutal
es.
/ə kəl), 1 unfriendly
people were inhu
nfavorable; harm
is inimical to
ly, adv.
(in im/ə tə bəl)
e or copy; match

im/ə tə blē), in an
adv.
ik/wə tās), very
wə tē), 1 very
ness. 2 a wicked
g children from
g them was one of
ery. n., pl. in/er

), 1 occurring at
earliest: His inhu
vas a failure, but
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f a word: The inhu
tited States. 3 to
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her division of a

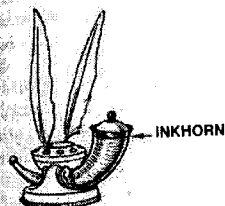
1/ə lē), at the be

ē at for 1-3; inhu
4), 1 be the first
g; begin: This year
ies of free concert
dmit (a person)
as into a group of
mbers initiated the
to get a first unde
ce into the knowl
bject: Initiate a per
hods. The teacher
to the wonders of
few interesting
nd stars. 4 person
v., 1 initiated; in

ish/ē ā/shən), 1
the first one to
nning. 2 formal
oup or society;

emonies by which one is admitted to a
group or society: A great many mem
bers of the club showed up for the
initiation. n.

in i ti a tive (in ish/ē ā tiv), 1 active
part in taking the first steps in any
undertaking; lead: She likes to take the
initiative in planning class projects.
2 readiness and ability to be the one to
start something: A good leader must
have initiative. 3 right of citizens
outside the legislature to introduce or
enact a new law by vote. 4 procedure
for doing this. n.



INKHORN

in i ti a tor (in ish/ē ā tər), person or
thing that initiates. n.

in ject (in jekt/), 1 force (liquid, med
icine, etc.) into a passage, cavity, or
tissue: Drugs are often injected into the
body. 2 fill (a cavity, etc.) with liquid
forced in: The dentist injected the boy's
gums with novocaine. 3 throw in; in
sert: While she and I were talking he
injected a remark into the conversa
tion. v.

in jec tion (in jek/shən), 1 act or pro
cess of injecting: Those drugs are given
by injection as well as through the mouth.
2 liquid injected: A drug is often given
as an injection. n.

in jec tor (in jek/tər), person or thing
that injects. n.

in ju di ci ous (in/jū dish/əs), showing
bad judgment; unwise; not judicious:
An injudicious person says or does things
without thinking what their results may
be. adj. -in/jū di/ci/ous ly, adv.

in junc tion (in jungk/shən), 1 com
mand; order: Injunctions of secrecy did
not prevent the news from leaking out.
2 a formal order from a court of law
requiring a person or group to do or not
to do something: The school board got
an injunction which prohibited the
teachers from striking before the end of
the school year. n.

in jure (in/jər), 1 do damage to; harm;
hurt: Do not break or injure the bushes
in the park. The misunderstanding in
jured their friendship. 2 be unfair or
unjust to; do wrong to. v., in jured,
in jur ing.

in ju ri ous (in jur/ē əs), 1 causing in
jury; harmful: Hail is injurious to crops.
2 unfair; unjust; wrongful. adj.

in jur y (in/jər ē), 1 hurt or loss caused

to or endured by a person or thing;
harm; damage: She escaped from the
train wreck without injury. The accident
will be an injury to the reputation of
the railroad. 2 unfairness; injustice;
wrong: You did me an injury when you
said I lied. n., pl. in ju ries.

in jus tice (in jus/tis), 1 lack of jus
tice; being unjust. 2 an unjust act: It is
an injustice to send an innocent person
to jail. n.

ink (ingk), 1 a colored or black liquid
used for writing, printing, or drawing.
2 put ink on; mark or stain with ink. 3 a
dark liquid thrown out for protection by
cuttlefish, squids, etc. 1,3 n., 2 v.
-ink/like/, adj.

ink horn (ingk/hörn/), a small con
tainer, often made of horn, formerly
used to hold ink. n.

ink i ness (ing/kē nis), a being inky;
blackness. n.

ink ling (ing/kling), vague notion; slight
suspicion; hint: give a person an inkling
of what is going on. n.

ink stand (ingk/stand/), 1 stand to
hold ink and pens. 2 container used to
hold ink. n.

ink well (ingk/wel/), container used to
hold ink on a desk or table. n.

inky (ing/kē), 1 like ink; dark; black:
inky shadows. 2 covered with ink;
marked or stained with ink. 3 of ink.
adj., inkier, ink i est.

in laid (in/lād/ or in lād/), 1 set in the
surface as a decoration or design: The
top of the desk had an inlaid design of
light wood in dark. 2 decorated with a
design or material set in the surface:
The wooden box had an inlaid top of
silver. 3 past tense and past participle
of inlay. The workmen inlaid colored
tiles in a design in the kitchen floor. The
floor was inlaid with colored tiles. 1,2
adj., 3 v.

in land (in/lənd), 1 away from the
coast or the border; situated in the
interior: Illinois is an inland state.
2 interior of a country; land away from
the border or the coast. 3 in or toward
the interior: He traveled inland from
New York to Chicago. 4 domestic; not
foreign: Commerce between the states
of the United States is inland trade. 1,4
adj., 2 n., 3 adv.

in-law (in/lō/), INFORMAL. person re
lated by marriage. n.

in lay (in lā/ or in lā/ for 1,2; in/lā/
for 3,4), 1 to set in the surface as a de
coration or design: The craftsman inlaid
strips of gold in the top of the wooden
box. 2 decorate with a design set in the
surface: inlay a wooden box with gold.
3 an inlaid decoration, design, or mater
ial. 4 a shaped piece of gold, porcelain,
etc., cemented in a tooth as a filling. 1,2
v., in laid, in lay ing; 3,4 n.

inner tube

hat, āge, fār; let, ēqual, tērm;
it, ice; hot, ōpen, ōrder;
oil, out; cup, pūt, rüle; ch, child;
ng, long; sh, she; th, thin;
FH, then; zh, measure;

ə represents a in about,
e in taken, i in pencil,
o in lemon, u in circus.

in let (in/let), 1 a narrow strip of water
running from a larger body of water into
the land or between islands: The fishing
village was on a small inlet of the sea.
2 entrance. n.

in mate (in/māt), 1 person confined in
a prison, asylum, hospital, etc. 2 per
son who lives in the same building with
another; occupant; inhabitant. n.

in me mō ri am (in mō mōr/ē əm),
LATIN. in memory of; to the memory
of.

in most (in/mōst), 1 farthest in; deep
est: We went to the inmost depths of the
mine. 2 most private; most secret: Her
inmost desire was to be a trial lawyer.
adj.

inn (in), 1 place where travelers and
others can get meals and a room to
sleep in. 2 restaurant or tavern. n.

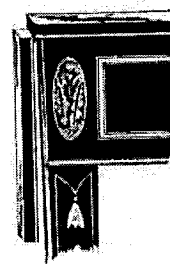
in nate (in nāt/ or in/āt), born in a per
son; natural: A good artist has an innate
talent for drawing. A good comedian
has an innate wit. adj. -in nate/ly,
adv.

in ner (in/ər), 1 farther in; inside: The
buildings formed a square surrounding
an inner courtyard. 2 more private;
more secret: She kept her inner thoughts
to herself. 3 of the mind or soul: a
person's inner life. adj.

inner ear, innermost part of the ear of
man and other mammals, behind the
middle ear. It contains the organs of
balance and the organs that change
sound into nerve messages. See ear¹
for diagram.

in ner most (in/ər mōst), farthest in;
inmost: the innermost parts of a ma
chine. adj.

inner tube, a separate rubber tube



inlay (def. 3)
part of an
inlaid table with
several inlays

redbreast

adj. adjective	n. noun
adv. adverb	prep. preposition
conj. conjunction	pron. pronoun
interj. interjection	v. verb
sing. singular	pl. plural

formed in bone marrow and containing hemoglobin, that carries oxygen from the lungs to various parts of the body.

red breast (red/brest/), robin. *n.*

red cap (red/kap/), porter at a railroad or bus station who usually wears a red cap as part of his uniform. *n.*

red cell, red blood cell.

red coat (red/kōt/), (in former times) a British soldier. *n.*

red corpuscle, red blood cell.

Red Cross, 1 an international organization to care for the sick and wounded in war, and to relieve suffering caused by floods, fire, diseases, and other calamities. Its badge is a red cross on a white background. 2 a national society that is a branch of this organization.

red deer, 1 deer native to the forests of Europe and Asia, and formerly very abundant in England. 2 the common deer of America in its summer coat.

red den (red/n/), 1 make or become red. 2 blush. *v.*

red dish (red/ish/), somewhat red. *adj.*
re dec o rate (rē dek/ə rāt/), decorate again or anew, especially by painting or papering a room, etc. *v.* **re dec o rated**, **re dec o rating**.

re ded i ca tion (rē/ded ə kā/shən/), act of dedicating anew. *n.*

re deem (ri/dēm/), 1 buy back: *I redeemed my watch from the pawnbroker's shop.* 2 pay off: *We redeemed the mortgage.* 3 make up for; balance: *A very good feature will sometimes redeem several bad ones.* 4 carry out; make good; fulfill: *We redeem a promise by doing what we said we would.* 5 set free; rescue; save; liberate; deliver; release: *redeemed from sin.* *v.*

re deem a ble (ri/dē/mə bəl/), 1 that can be redeemed. 2 that will be redeemed or paid: *bonds redeemable in 1978.* *adj.*

re deem er (ri/dē/mər/), 1 person who redeems. 2 Redeemer, Jesus Christ. *n.*

re demp tion (ri/demp/shən/), 1 a buying back; paying off. 2 a ransom. 3 deliverance; rescue. 4 deliverance from sin; salvation. *n.*

red-handed (red/han/did/), in the very act of crime, mischief, etc.: *be caught red-handed in a robbery.* *adj.*

red head (red/hed/), person having red hair. *n.*

red head ed (red/hed'id/), having red hair. *adj.*

red herring, something used to draw attention away from the real issue.

red-hot (red/hot/), 1 red with heat; very hot: *a red-hot iron.* 2 very enthusiastic; excited; violent: *a red-hot fanatic.* 3 fresh from the source: *red-hot rumors.* *adj.*

re di rect (rē/dā rekt/ or rē/di rekt/), direct again or anew. *v.*

re dis cov er (rē/dis kuv'ər/), discover again or anew. *v.*

red-let ter (red/let'ər/), memorable; especially happy: *Graduation is a red-letter day in one's life.* *adj.*

red ness (red/nis/), quality of being red; red color. *n.*

re do (rē dū/), do again; do over. *v.*

re did (rē did'/), **re done** (rē dun'/), **re doing**.

red o lence (red/oləns/), redolent condition or quality. *n.*

red o lent (red/olənt/), 1 having a pleasant smell; fragrant. 2 smelling strongly; giving off an odor: *a house redolent of fresh paint.* 3 suggesting thoughts or feelings: *Rome is a city redolent of history.* *adj.* —**red/o-lent ly**, *adv.*

re dou ble (rē dub'əl/), 1 double again. 2 increase greatly; double: *As she neared the finish line, the skater redoubled her speed and won the race.* 3 double back: *The fox redoubled on its trail to escape the hunters.* *v.* **re doubled**, **re doubling**.

re doubt (ri daut'/), a small fort standing alone. *n.*

re doubt a ble (ri dou/tə bəl/), that should be feared or dreaded: *a redoubtable warrior, a redoubtable debater.* *adj.*

re dound (ri dound'/), come back as a result; contribute: *The courage of the pioneers redounds to the glory of the nation.* *v.*

red pepper, 1 cayenne. 2 any of several varieties of pepper that have hollow, sweet or mild fruits which are red when ripe. 3 the fruit of any of these plants.

re dress (ri dres' for 1; rē/dres or ri dres' for 2), 1 set right; repair; remedy: *King Arthur tried to redress wrongs in his kingdom.* 2 a setting right; reparation; relief: *Anyone who has been injured unfairly deserves redress.* 1 *v.*, 2 *n.*

Red Sea, narrow sea between the Arabian peninsula and Africa. It is part of the Indian Ocean and is connected with the Mediterranean Sea by the Suez Canal.

red skin (red/skin'/), a North Ameri-

can Indian (a term often considered offensive). *n.*

red start (red/stärt'/), 1 a fly-catching warbler of America. 2 a small European bird with a reddish tail. *n.*

red tape, too much attention to details and forms.

re duce (ri dūs' or ri dyūs'/), 1 make less; make smaller; decrease: *We have reduced expenses this year. She is trying to reduce her weight.* 2 become less in weight: *His doctor advised him to reduce.* 3 bring down; lower: *The family's misfortunes reduced them to poverty. The major was reduced to the rank of captain.* 4 change to another form: *The chalk was reduced to powder. Reduce that statement to writing. If you reduce 3 lbs. 7 oz. to ounces, you have 55 ounces.* 5 bring to a certain state, form, or condition: *The teacher soon reduced the noisy class to order. I was reduced to tears by the cruel words.* 6 conquer; subdue: *The army reduced the fort by a sudden attack.* 7 remove oxygen from. *v.* **re duced**, **re duc ing**.

re du cer (ri dū'sər or ri dyū'sər/), person or thing that reduces. *n.*

re du ci ble (ri dū'sə bəl or ri dyū'sə bəl/), that can be reduced: *"Is reducible to 1/2."* *adj.*

re du c tion (ri duk/shən/), 1 a reducing or a being reduced: *a reduction of ten pounds in weight. Failure to obey orders caused the corporal's reduction to the rank of private.* 2 amount by which a thing is reduced: *The reduction in cost was \$5.* 3 form of something produced by reducing; copy of something on a smaller scale. 4 any chemical reaction in which oxygen is removed from a compound. *n.*

re dun dance (ri dun/dəns/), redundancy. *n.*

re dun dan cy (ri dun/dən sē/), 1 more than is needed. 2 a redundant thing, part, or amount. 3 the use of too many words for the same idea. *n.* **re dun dan cles**.

re dun dant (ri dun/dənt/), 1 not needed; extra: *a redundant word.* 2 using too many words for the same idea: *wordy: The use of "two" in the phrase "the two twins" is redundant.* *adj.* —**re dun/dant ly**, *adv.*

re du pli cate (ri dū'plə kāt or ri dyū'plə kāt/), to double; repeat. *v.* **re du pli cat ed**, **re du pli cat ing**.

re du pli ca tion (ri dū'plə kā'shən or ri dyū'plə kā'shən/), 1 a duplicating or a being reduplicated; doubling; repetition. 2 something resulting from repeating; duplicate; copy: *To the prisoner each day seemed a reduplication of the preceding day.* *n.*

red wing (red/wing'/), 1 blackbird of North America. The male has a scarlet

patch on each wing
thrush with a reddi
side of the wings.
red-winged bla
winged/), redwing t
red wood (red/w
evergreen tree of
gon; sequoia; big
height of over 300
red wood. *n.*
re ech o (rē ek'ō/).
house reechoes ch
thunder reechoed
of an echo. 1 *v.*
re-ech o (rē ek'ō
re-echoes.

reed (rēd/), 1 a kin
hollow, jointed sti
places. 2 such a st
from the stalk of i
to blow on or an ar
wood, metal, or
instrument that pr
current of air mov
reed instrumer
instrument that prod
of a vibrating re
clarinets, and sax
instruments.

reed organ, a
producing tones
(metal reeds and pl
reed y (rē/de/), 1
pond. 2 made of a
reed or reeds: *re
like a reed instru
voice.* *adj.* **reed**
reef (rēf/), a nar
sand, or coral at c
the water: *The sh
hidden reef.* *n.* [I
Dutch rife or rifl

reef? (rēf/), 1 the
be rolled or folded
exposed to the wi
of (a sail) by rollin
of it. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.* [I
word of the 1200':
rib, reef, ridge]
reef er (rēf'ər/),
a short coat of
specially by sailors
reek (rēk/), 1 a
smell: *the reek of*
a strong, unpleas
reeks of dead fish.
reel (rēl/), 1 a fra
for winding three
rope, wire, etc.
thing wound on

g: a square meal
d when a number
: 16 is the square of
(number) by itself
25. 23 squared
SLANG. person who
al or old-fashioned
ventional or old
i-9,13,21,24. n.
23,25 adj. square
5,12,15,17,18,22
ing. —square
38, n.

1 at right angles
; fairly; honestly
the sails so that
e the wind.

AL. put oneself
or attack.

INFORMAL. I make
ne has said or done.

ance performed by
ged around a square
lle is one type of

asure of area one
foot wide; any area

asure of area one
inch wide; any area

it firmly joining two
or cord. Each end is
which both enclose
the other. See knot.

(skwer/rig/ or /
g the principal sail
cross the mast. adj.

quare-rigged sail
n the foremast.

(skwer/rig/ or /
are-rigged ship. n.
ber that produces a
multiplied by itself
16 is 4.

. 1 press on be
or flat; crush. *She
Carry the cream
they squash easily.*
d; a crushed mass:
squash and not fl
r sound of squash
stop by force. *The
shed the riot.* 5 to
lther of two games
dball and tennis
court with racket

and a rubber ball. 1,4,5 v., 2,3,6 n.,
pl. **squashes**. [from French of the
1500's *esquasser*, from Latin *ex-*
out + *quassare* press]

squash² (skwosh), 1 any of several
vine-like plants belonging to the same
family as the gourd. 2 its fruit, eaten as
a vegetable and often used in pies. n.,
pl. **squash** or **squashes**. [shortened
from earlier *squantersquash*, from an
Algonquian word]

squashiness (skwosh/'ē nis), a being
squashy. n.

squashy (skwosh/'ē), 1 easily
squashed: *squashy cream puffs*. 2 soft
and wet: *squashy ground*. adj.,
squashier, **squashiest**.

squat (skwot), 1 crouch on the heels.
2 sit on the ground or floor with the legs
drawn up closely beneath or in front of
the body: *The campers squatted around
the fire*. 3 crouching: *A squat figure sat
in front of the fire*. 4 act of squatting;
squatting posture. 5 settle on another's
land without title or right. 6 settle on
public land to acquire ownership of it.
7 short and thick; low and broad: *a
squat man, a squat teapot*. 1,2,5,6 v.,
squatted or **squat**, **squatting**; 3,7
adj., **squatter**, **squat test**; 4 n.

squatter (skwot/'ər), 1 person who
settles on another's land without right.
2 person who settles on public land to
acquire ownership of it. 3 person or
animal that crouches or squats. n.

squat ty (skwot/'ē), short and thick;
low and broad; squat. adj., **squatter**,
squat test.

squaw (skwō), a North American In-
dian woman (a term often considered
offensive). n.

squaw fish (skwō/'fish'), any of sev-
eral large, slender carps, common in
rivers of the Pacific coast of North
America. n., pl. **squaw fishes** or
squaw fish.

squawk (skwōk), 1 make a loud, harsh
sound: *Hens and ducks squawk
when frightened*. 2 such a sound.
3 SLANG. complain loudly. 4 SLANG. a
loud complaint. 1,3 v., 2,4 n.

squeak (skwēk), 1 make a short,
sharp, shrill sound: *A mouse squeaks*.
2 such a sound: *We heard the squeak
of the rocking chair*. 3 INFORMAL. get
or pass (by or through) with difficulty:
*The Senate will block the bill even if it
squeaks through the House of Repre-*
sentatives. 4 INFORMAL. a chance to
get by or through; chance of escape: *a
narrow squeak*. 1,3 v., 2,4 n.

squeakily (skwē/'kē lē), in a squeaky
manner: *sing squeakily*. adv.

squeakiness (skwē/'kē nis), quality
of being squeaky. n.

squeaky (skwē/'kē), squeaking. adj.,
squeakier, **squeakiest**.

squeal (skwēl), 1 make a long, sharp,
shrill cry: *A pig squeals when it is hurt*.
2 such a cry. 3 SLANG. turn informer.
1,3 v., 2 n. —**squeal'er**, n.

squeamish (skwē/'mish), 1 too prop-
er, modest, etc.; easily shocked. 2 too
particular; too scrupulous. 3 slightly
sick at one's stomach; nauseated.
4 easily affected with nausea;
queasy. adj. —**squeam'ish ly**, adv.
—**squeam'ish ness**, n.

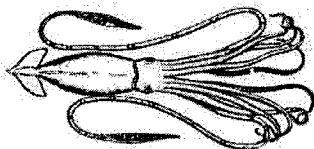
squeegee (skwē/'jē/), tool consisting
of a blade of rubber and a handle, used
for sweeping water from wet decks,
removing water from windows after
washing, etc. n.

squeeze (skwēz), 1 press hard; com-
press: *Don't squeeze the kitten; you'll
hurt it*. 2 a squeezing; tight pressure: *a
squeeze of the hand*. *She gave her
sister's arm a squeeze*. 3 to hug: *She
squeezed her child*. 4 force by pressing:
*I can't squeeze another thing into my
trunk*. 5 force out or extract by pres-
sure: *squeeze juice from a lemon*. 6 get
by pressure, force, or effort: *The dic-
tator squeezed money from the people*.
7 yield to pressure: *Sponges squeeze
easily*. 8 force a way: *squeeze through a
crowd*. 9 crush; crowd: *Six people
squeezed into the little car*. 1,3-9 v.,
squeezed, **squeezing**; 2 n.

squeez er (skwē/'zər), person or thing
that squeezes. n.

squelch (skwelch), cause to be silent;
crush: *She squelched him with a look of
contempt*. v.

squib (skwib), 1 a short, witty attack in
speech or writing; sharp sarcasm. 2 a
broken firecracker. 3 a small firework
that burns with a hissing noise and
finally explodes. n.



squid—body of this type to 18 ft. long

squid (skwid), a salt-water mollusk
similar to a cuttlefish, but with a longer
body and a pair of tail fins. Small squids
are much used as bait. n., pl. **squids** or
squid.

squiggle (skwig/'əl), 1 a wriggly twist
or curve. 2 make with twisting or curv-
ing lines. 3 twist and turn about; writhe;
squirm; wriggle. 1 n., 2,3 v., **squig-**
gled, **squiggle**.

squint (skwint), 1 to look with the eyes
partly closed. 2 a looking with partly
closed eyes. 3 a sidelong look; hasty
look. 4 to look sideways; look askance.
5 tendency to look sideways or
askance. 6 looking sideways; looking

stab

hat, äge, fär; let, ēqual, tērm;
it, ice; hot, ōpen, ōrder;
oil, out; cup, pūt, rüle; ch, child;
ng, long; sh, she; th, thin;
FH, then; zh, measure;

ə represents a in about,
e in taken, i in pencil,
o in lemon, u in circus.

askance. 7 be cross-eyed. 8 cross-
eyed condition. 9 cross-eyed. 1,4,7 v.,
2,3,5,8 n., 6,9 adj.

squire (skwīr), 1 (in Great Britain) a
country gentleman, especially the chief
landowner in a district. 2 (in the United
States) a justice of the peace or a local
judge. 3 a young man of noble family
who attended a knight till he himself
was made a knight. 4 attendant. 5 at-
tend as squire. 6 a woman's escort. 7 es-
cort (a woman). 1-4,6 n., 5,7 v.,
squired, **squiring**.

squirm (skwērm), 1 turn and twist;
writhe: *The restless boy squirmed in his
chair*. *The dog squirmed its way through
the hole in the fence*. 2 a wriggle; twist.
3 show great embarrassment, annoy-
ance, confusion, etc. 1,3 v., 2 n.

squirm y (skwērm/'ē), squirming; wrig-
gling. adj., **squirmier**, **squirmiest**.

squirrel (skwēr/'əl), 1 a small,
bushy-tailed rodent that usually lives in
trees. 2 its gray, reddish, or dark-brown
fur. n.

squirt (skwērt), 1 force out (liquid)
through a narrow opening: *squirt water
through a tube*. 2 come out in a jet or
stream: *Water squirted from the hose*.
3 to wet or soak by shooting liquid in a
jet or stream: *The elephant squirted me
with its trunk*. 4 act of squirting. 5 jet
of liquid, etc.: *I soaked her with
squirts of water from the hose*. 6 some-
thing that squirts. 7 INFORMAL. an in-
significant person who is impudent or
conceited: *a little squirt of a man*. 1-3
v., 4-7 n.

Sr., senior.

Sri Lan ka (srē/'lang/'kə), official
name of Ceylon.

SS or S.S., steamship.

St., 1 Saint. 2 Street.

stab (stab), 1 pierce or wound with a
pointed weapon. 2 to thrust with a
pointed weapon; aim a blow. 3 a thrust
or blow made with a pointed weapon.
4 any thrust or sudden, sharp blow.
5 wound made by stabbing. 6 wound
sharply or deeply in the feelings: *The
parents were stabbed to the heart by
their son's ingratitude*. 7 injury to the
feelings. 8 INFORMAL. an attempt. 1,

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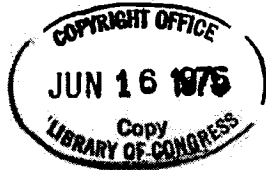
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... e- met, m

mere, her; 1- pin, pine, 6- hot, note, move

; u- tub, cube, bull; oi- oil, ou- pound

u- tub, cūbe, bull; oi- oil; ou- pound.

squal-or, skwól'ér, skwá'lér, *n.* The state or condition of being squalid; wretchedness and filth.

squa-ma, skwá'ma, *n.* pl. **squa-mae**, skwá'mé. [*L.*, scale.] *Biol.* a scale or scale-like part, as of epidermis or bone.—**squa-ma-ceous**, *a.* Scaly.—**squa-mate**, skwá'mát, *a.* Provided or covered with squamæ or scales; scalelike.—**squa-ma-tion**, skwá'má'shan, *n.*

squa-mo-sal, skwa-mó'sal, *a.* *Anat.* pertaining to a thin, scalelike element of the temporal bone in the skull of man, or a corresponding bone in other vertebrates.—*n.* A squamosal bone.

squa-mous, skwá'mus, *a.* [*L.* *squamosus*, < *squama*, scale.] *Zool.* furnished or covered with, or formed of, squamæ or scales, or parts resembling scales; characterized by the development of scales; scalelike; squamosal.—**squa-mous-ly**, *adv.*—**squa-mous-ness**, *n.* Also **squa-mose**, skwá'môs, skwa-môs'.

squam-u-lose, skwam'ü-lôs', skwá'mü-lôs', *a.* [*L.* *squamula*, dim. of *squama*, scale.] *Biol.* furnished or covered with small scales.

squan-der, skwon'dér, *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] To spend extravagantly or wastefully, as money or time; as, to *squander* an entire inheritance; *obs.* to scatter or disperse.—*n.* The act of squandering; extravagant or wasteful expenditure.—**squan-der-er**, *n.*

square, skwâr, *n.* [*O. Fr.* *esquarre*, *esquerre* (*Fr.* *équerre*) = *It.* *squadra*, ult. < *L.* *ex-*, out, and *quadra*, a square.] A four-sided plane figure having all its sides equal and all its angles right angles; any space or area, or any flat object or piece, having this form or a form approximating it; a rectangular area, object, or piece; a cubical or rectangular block; a square, rectangular, or quadrilateral area in a city or town, marked off by neighboring and intersecting streets; the distance along one side of such an area; as, a house two *squares* from here; an open area of this or other form, in a city or town, usually planted with grass and trees; an L-shaped or T-shaped instrument for determining or testing right angles; squared form or condition; *milit.* a body of troops drawn up in quadrilateral form; *arith.*, *alg.* the second power of a number or quantity, that is the product of the number or quantity multiplied by itself, as: The *square* of 4, 4×4 , is 16.—*a.* Having four equal sides and four right angles, as a figure or area; of a specified length on each side of a square; as, an area 2 feet *square*, which contains 4 *square* feet; designating a unit representing an area in the form of a square of the length of a specified linear unit along each edge, used in expressing surface measurement; as, a *square* inch, *square* foot, *square* mile, an area of 4 *square* feet, which is equivalent to an area 2 feet *square*; pertaining to such units, or to surface measurement; as, *square* measure; having four sides and four right angles, but not equilateral; cubical or approximately so, or rectangular and of three dimensions; as, a *square* box; having a square section, or one that is merely rectangular; as, a *square* file; having a solid, sturdy form with rectilinear and angular outlines; as, a man of *square* build; of the form of a right angle, or having some part or parts rectangular; as, a *square* corner; at right angles, or perpendicular; as, one line *square* to another; straight, level, or even, as one surface with another. *Fig.* leaving no balance of debt on either side, or having all accounts settled; as, to make accounts *square*, to get *square* with a person; just, fair, or equitable; as *square* dealing; honest, honorable, or upright; straightforward, direct, or unequivocal. *Colloq.*

substantial or satisfying; as, a *square* meal; *naut.* at right angles to the mast and the keel, as a yard; *golf*, having an even or equal score; *arith.*, *alg.* being a square; pertaining to a square. *Slang*, disdainful or ignorant of the latest customs, fashions, or fads; conservative; old-fashioned.—*adv.* So as to be square; in square or rectangular form; at right angles; *colloq.* fairly, honestly, or uprightly.—*v. t.*—**squared**, **squaring**. To reduce to square or rectangular form; to make cubical, or approximately so; make square or rectangular in cross section; to mark out in one or more squares or rectangles; bring to the form of a right angle or right angles; set at right angles to something else; as, to *square* the yards of a vessel; to set so as to present a square or rectangular outline; make straight, level, or even; test the squareness of, as with a try square; to regulate, as by a standard; conform to or harmonize with; adjust harmoniously or satisfactorily; to balance, as accounts; settle, as a debt, often with *up*. *Math.* to find the equivalent of in square measure; to multiply, as a number or quantity, by itself.—*v. i.* To accord or agree, often with *with*; *boxing*, to assume a posture of defense, often with *off*.—*on the square*, at right angles; not obliquely. *Colloq.* in an honest or upright manner; honest or straightforward.—*out of square*, not at right angles; oblique; out of order; out of the proper condition; incorrect or incorrectly.—**square-ly**, *adv.*—**square-ness**, *n.*

square a-way, *v. t.* To straighten things up or to make something ready; to assume an offensive or defensive position or posture, as in prize fighting. *Naut.* to set a ship's yards at 90° angles so the ship can sail directly before the wind.

square dance, *n.* A group dance, as a quadrille, performed by several couples arranged in a square or other set pattern.—**square-dance**, *v. t.*—**square-danced**, **square-dancing**.—**square danc-ing**, *n.*

squared cir-cle, *n.* *Colloq.* a boxing ring.

square deal, *n.* *Colloq.* a trade or transaction which is honest and just.

square knot, *n.* A common knot in which the ends of the cord or rope come out alongside of the standing parts. Also *reef knot*.

square meal, *n.* *Colloq.* a meal which is satisfying and full.

square meas-ure, *n.* A unit for measuring surface area; a system of such units. See Measures and Weights table, Metric System table.

square num-ber, *n.* *Math.* a number, as 1, 4, 9, or 16, which is the square of some integer.

square-rigged, skwâr'rigd', *a.* *Naut.* having the principal sails of a square shape, and extended by yards suspended by the middle.—**square-rig-ger**, *n.* A square-rigged ship. Also **square-rig**.

square root, *n.* *Math.* a quantity whose square equals a given quantity, as: 3 is the *square root* of 9.

square sail, *n.* *Naut.* a sail extended on a horizontal yard and suspended so as to hang athwart the ship.

square shoot-er, *n.* *Colloq.* any person who is considered to be just, honest, and fair in dealing with others.

square-should-ered, skwâr'shōl'dérd', *a.* Having shoulders which are held high, erect, and back so that the posture is straight.

square-toed, skwâr'tōd', *a.* Having toes which are squared and broad, as some shoes; having to do with a formal, conservative, old-fashioned person.—**square-toed-ness**, *n.*

square-toes, skwâr'tōz', *n. pl. but sing. in constr.* *Colloq.* a formal, conservative, old-fashioned person.

squar-ish, skwâr'ish, *a.* Approximately square.—**squar-ish-ly**, *adv.*
squar-rose, skwâr'ôs, skwo-rôz', *a.* [*It.* *squarrosus*, appar. error. for *squamosus*, scaly.] *Bot.* rough with spreading processes, or thickly set with divergent or recurved bracts or leaves, as on the surface of a stem.—**squar-rose-ly**, *adv.*

squash, skwosh, *v. t.* [*Cf.* *O. Fr.* *esquacher*, *escacher* (*Fr.* *écacher*), crush, squash.] To press into a flat mass or pulp; to crush; to suppress or put down; to quash; *colloq.* to silence, as with a crushing retort.—*v. i.* To be pressed into a flat mass or pulp; to make a splashing sound; splash.—*n.* The act of squashing, or the fact or sound of being squashed; the impact of a soft, heavy body falling on a surface, or the sound produced by this; something squashed or crushed, or a squashed or crushed mass; something soft and easily crushed. A game resembling rackets, played in a walled court with rackets and a hollow rubber ball; also **squash rack-ets**. A game resembling tennis and squash rackets, but played with a larger ball; also **squash ten-nis**.—*a.*—**squash-er**, *n.*

squash, skwosh, *n. pl.* **squash-es**, **squashes**. [*From Amer. Indian name.*] A plant of the genus *Cucurbita*, cultivated in the Americas as an article of food; the flesh of this fruit boiled and mashed, served as a vegetable or used as a filling for pies.

squash bug, *n.* An ill-smelling, dark-colored insect, *Anasa tristis*, injurious to the leaves of squash, pumpkin, and other plants of the gourd family.

squash-y, skwosh'ē, *a.*—**squashier**, **squash-iest**. Soft or pulpy, as overripe food; soft and wet; miry; muddy.—**squash-i-ly**, *adv.*—**squash-i-ness**, *n.*

squat, skwot, *v. i.*—**squatted** or **squat**, **squat-ting**. [*O. Fr.* *esquattir*, < *es-* (< *L.* *ex-*, out) and *quattir*, press down, < *L.* *coactus*, pp. of *cogere*, drive together.] To sit down in a low or crouching position with the legs drawn up closely beneath or in front of the body; to crouch or cower down; as an animal; to settle on land, esp. public or new land, without any title or right; to settle on public land under government regulation, as for the purpose of acquiring title.—*v. t.* To cause, as a person, to squat; to put in a squatting attitude or posture. *Brit. dial.* to flatten, crush, or bruise; to knock, dash, or throw.—*a.*—**squatter**, **squattest**. [*Orig.* pp. of *squat*, *v.*] Short and thickest or thick; as persons or animals, the body or figure, or the like; low and thick or broad; seated or being in a squatting position; squatting; crouching.—*n.* The act or fact of squatting or crouching; a squatting attitude or posture. *Brit. dial.* a bump, jar, or jolt; a bruise.—**squat-ly**, *adv.*—**squat-ness**, *n.*

squat-ter, skwot'ér, *n.* One who or that which squats; one who settles on land, esp. public or new land, without any title or permission; one who settles on land under government regulation, for the purpose of acquiring title.

squat-ter sov-er-eign-ty, *n.* A derivative term applied by its opponents to the pre-Civil War political doctrine of popular sovereignty. See *popular sovereignty*.

squat-ty, skwot'ē, *a.*—**squattier**, **squattiest**. Squat; short and thick; low and broad; as, a *squatty* house.

squaw, skwa, *n.* [*Algonquian.*] A *N.* American Indian woman, esp. a wife) *slang*, any woman; used facetiously.

squaw-fish, skwá'fish', *n. pl.* **squaw-fish**, **squaw-fish-es**. A large carplike food fish of the genus *Ptychocheilus*, common in rivers of the Pacific coast of the U.S. and Canada; a viviparous surf fish, *Tautoga lateralis*, found in the Pacific Ocean off *N.* America.

WEBSTER'S
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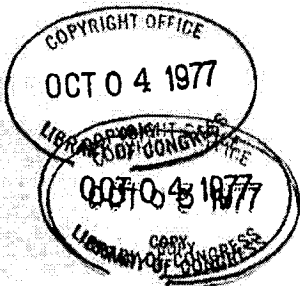
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initiate

who becomes so by the birth of a child, but whose estate is not consummated till the death of the wife.

in-i-ti-ate (-i-shi-), *n.* one who has recently been, or is about to be, initiated.

in-i-ti-a-tion, *n.* [Fr. *initiation*; L. *initiatio* (-onis), an initiation, a taking part in sacred rites, from *initiare*, to initiate.]

1. an initiating or being initiated.
2. the ceremonies or rites by which a person is initiated into a fraternity, etc.

in-i-ti-a-tive, *a.* of, or having the nature of, initiation; introductory; initial.

in-i-ti-a-tive, *n.* 1. the action of taking the first step or move; responsibility for beginning or originating.

2. the characteristic of originating new ideas or methods; ability to think and act without being urged; enterprise.
3. (a) the right of a legislature to introduce new legislation on some specified matter; (b) the right of a group of citizens to introduce a matter for legislation either to the legislature or directly to the voters; (c) the procedure by which such matters are introduced, usually a petition signed by a specified percentage of the voters.

in-i-ti-a-tor, *n.* [LL. *initiator*, from *initiare*, to begin (L. to initiate).] one who or that which initiates.

in-i-ti-a-tory, *a.* 1. of or pertaining to or suitable for a beginning or introduction; introductory; initial; as, an *initiatary* step.

2. initiating or serving to initiate; used in an initiation; as, *initiatary* ceremonies.

Two *initiatary* rites of the same general import cannot exist together.—J. M. Mason.

in-i-ti-a-tory, *n.* an introductory rite. [Rare.]

in-i-ti-a-trix, *n.* [LL. *f.* of *initiator*, a beginner, initiator.] a woman who initiates. [Rare.]

in-i-tion (-ish-un), *n.* a beginning.

in-ject, *v.t.*; injected, *pt.*, *pp.*; injecting, *ppr.* [Fr. *injecter*, from L. *injectus*, *pp.* of *injicere*, to throw, cast, or put in; *in*, in, and *jacere*, to throw.]

1. to force or drive (a fluid) into some passage or cavity; especially, to introduce or force (a liquid) into some part of the body by means of a syringe, hypodermic needle, etc.
2. to fill (a cavity, etc.) by injection.
3. to introduce or throw in a remark, etc.; to interject.
4. to cast or throw (on). [Obs.]

in-jection, *n.* [L. *injectio* (-onis), a throwing or casting into, a laying on, from *injectus*, *pp.* of *injicere*, to throw or cast into, to inject.]

1. an injecting.
2. something injected; especially, a liquid injected into the body.
3. congestion.

in-jection cock, the cock in a steam engine by which cold water is admitted into a condenser.

in-jection en-gine, a steam engine in which the steam is condensed by a jet of cold water injected into the condenser.

in-jection pipe, a pipe through which water is injected into the condenser of a steam engine, to condense the steam.

in-jection valve, the valve in a steam engine through which cold water is admitted into the condenser.

in-jection wa-ter, the water injected into the condenser of a steam engine to condense the steam.

in-jector, *n.* [from L. *injectus*, *pp.* of *injicere*, to inject.] one who or that which injects; especially, a device for injecting water into a steam boiler.

in-jel-ly, *v.t.* to bury in jelly. [Rare.]

in-join, *v.t.* to enjoin. [Obs.]

in-joint, *v.t.* to unite; joint. [Obs.]

in-jū-cun-di-ty, *n.* unpleasantness; disagreeableness. [Obs.]

in-jū-di-ci-āl (-dish-āl), *a.* not according to the forms of law. [Rare.]

in-jū-di-ci-ous, *a.* 1. not judicious; showing poor judgment; lacking discretion; unwise; as, an *injurious* person.

2. not according to sound judgment or discretion; unwise; as, an *injurious* measure.

Syn.—unwise, indiscreet, hasty, imprudent, rash, undiscerning, ill-advised.

in-jū-di-ci-ous-ly, *adv.* in an injudicious manner; unwisely.

in-jū-di-ci-ous-ness, *n.* the quality of being injudicious.

in-junc-tion, *n.* [LL. *injunctio* (-onis), a command, order, from L. *injunctus*, *pp.* of *injungere*, to command, order, enjoin, lit. to join or fasten into; *in*, into, and *jungere*, to join.]

inlaw

1. an enjoining; a bidding; a command.

2. something enjoined; a command; an order.

3. a legal order from a court prohibiting a person or group from carrying out a given action, or ordering a given action to be done.

Syn.—command, order, precept, behest, mandate.

in-jure, *v.t.*; injured, *pt.*, *pp.*; injuring, *ppr.* [Fr. *injurer*; L. *injuriari*, to injure, from *injuria*, an injury, wrong; *in-*, priv., and *jus*, juris, right, law.]

1. to do physical harm or damage to; to hurt.
2. to wrong or offend deeply; to be unjust to.

Syn.—damage, impair, deteriorate, hurt, harm, spoil, abuse, wrong.

in-jū-er, *n.* one who or that which injures.

in-jū-ri-a, *n.*; *pl.* in-jū-ri-ae, [L.] in law, a legal wrong, an act or omission of which the law takes cognizance as a wrong.

in-jū-ri-ous, *a.* [Fr. *injurious*; L. *injuriolosus*, harmful, unjust, injurious, from *injuria*, a wrong, injury.]

1. injuring or likely to cause injury; of a harmful character; hurtful; detrimental.
2. insolent; insulting; slanderous or libelous.

Injurious duke, that threat'st where is no cause.—Shak.

Syn.—hurtful, deleterious, prejudicial, noxious, detrimental, baneful, pernicious, mischievous, damaging.

in-jū-ri-ous-ly, *adv.* in an injurious manner; wrongfully; hurtfully; mischievously.

in-jū-ri-ous-ness, *n.* the quality of being injurious; injury.

in-jū-ry, *n.*; *pl.* in-jū-ries, [ME. *injurie*; OPr. *injure*; L. *injuria*, wrong, an injury, an unjust act, from *injuriolosus*, acting unjustly; *in-*, priv., and *jus*, juris, right, justice.]

1. physical harm or damage to a person, property, etc.
2. unjust treatment; violation of rights; offense.
3. an injurious act.
4. insult. [Obs.]

Syn.—damage, hurt, harm, mischief, detriment, wrong, impairment.—*Damage* is that injury to a thing which occasions loss to a person or a diminution of value to a thing; *hurt* implies a wound inflicted physically or emotionally that destroys the soundness or integrity of things; *harm* suggests the causing of pain or distress; *mischief* suggests a troublesome injury, that may simply produce inconvenience or annoyance.

in-just, *a.* unjust. [Obs.]

in-justi-ce, *n.* [OPr. *injusticia*; L. *injustitia*, injustice, from *injustus*, not just; *in-*, priv., and *justus*, just.]

1. the quality of being unjust or unfair; lack of justice; wrong.
2. an unjust act; an injury.

Syn.—injury, unfairness, grievance, wrong, iniquity.

ink, *n.* [ME. *ynke*, *ynke*; OPr. *enque*; LL. *encaustum*; Gr. *enkaston*, a purple or red ink, from *enkastos*, burnt in, from *enkaein*, to burn in; *en*, in, and *kaein*, to burn.]

1. a colored liquid used for writing, drawing, etc.
2. a sticky, colored paste used in printing; printer's ink.
3. a dark, liquid secretion squirted out by cuttlefish, etc. to cloud the water for protection.

China ink; see *India ink*.

indelible ink; an ink that makes a mark which cannot easily be erased or removed; called also *marking ink*, *permanent ink*.

invisible ink; a colorless ink that cannot be seen on paper until it is treated with heat, vapor, or a chemical reagent; also called *sympathetic ink*.

lithographic ink; an ink used for writing on stone or for transferring autographically from paper to stone. It is composed of wax, dry white soap, tallow or lard, shellac, mastic, and lampblack.

permanent ink; same as *indelible ink*.

sympathetic ink; same as *invisible ink*.

ink, *v.t.*; inked (inkt), *pt.*, *pp.*; inking, *ppr.* 1. to cover with ink; to spread ink on.

2. to mark or color with ink.

ink, *n.* [etym. unknown.] the socket of a mill spindle.

ink bag, the bladder-shaped sac in cuttlefish, etc., containing a black, viscid fluid resembling ink which, in case of danger, the animals

eject in order to make the surrounding water opaque and thus conceal themselves: called also *ink gland*, *ink sac*.

ink-ber-ry, *n.*; *pl.* ink-ber-ries, 1. an evergreen holly growing in eastern North America.

2. the pokeweed.

3. the dark-purple or black fruit of either of these plants.

ink-er, *n.* a person or thing that inks; specifically, in printing, a roller for spreading ink on type.

ink-fish, *n.* a cuttlefish or squid.

ink foun-tain (-tin), an inking trough.

ink-horn, *n.* a small vessel formerly used to hold ink, made of horn or other material.

ink-horn, *a.* affectedly learned; pedantic.

ink-horn-ism, *n.* an affected, pedantic, or bombastic expression. [Obs.]

ink-i-ness, *n.* 1. the condition of being covered with ink.

2. blackness; darkness.

ink-ing roll-er, in printing, a roller with an elastic covering made of glue, molasses, etc., used to supply the form with ink.

ink-ing trough (trof), a trough from which an inking roller receives its supply of ink; also called *ink fountain*.

in-kle, *n.* [prob. from obs. D. *inckel* (D. *inckel*), single (with reference to the narrow width).]

1. a kind of braided linen tape.

2. the thread or yarn from which this is made.

in-kle, *v.t.* to have a hint of; to guess. [Brit. Dial.]

in-king, *n.* [from ME. *incken*, to give an inking of.]

1. a hint; a suggestion; a slight indication.

2. a vague idea or notion; a suspicion.

ink mush-room, a mushroom, *Coprinus atramentarius*, that yields a fluid resembling ink.

in-kneed (-nēd), *a.* knock-kneed.

in-knit (-nit'), *v.t.*; inknitted, *pt.*, *pp.*; inknitting, *ppr.* to knit up; to draw together. [Obs.]

in-knot (-not'), *v.t.*; inknotted, *pt.*, *pp.*; inknotting, *ppr.* to bind, as with a knot. [Rare.]

ink nut, the fruit of several species of *Terminalia*, as *Terminalia bellerica*, *Terminalia chabula*, etc., used in making black ink and dye.

ink plant, 1. a shrub of New Zealand, *Coriaria thymifolia*; the juice of the fruit forms a red ink.

2. a related shrub, *Coriaria myrsifolia*, of Europe; its leaves yield a black dyestuff.

ink pow-der, a powder which when dissolved will make ink.

ink-root, *n.* the marsh rosemary or sea lavender, *Statice limonium*.

ink-stand, *n.* 1. an inkwell.

2. a receptacle to contain ink, pens, and other materials used in writing.

ink-stone, *n.* a stone slab on which ink is mixed.

ink-well, *n.* a container for holding ink, usually set in a desk, inkstand, etc.

ink-wood, *n.* a tropical tree of the soapberry family, having dark wood and growing in Florida and the West Indies.

ink writ-er, an instrument which makes a record in ink, used in telegraphy.

ink-y, *a.*; comp. inkier; superl. inkiest, 1. resembling ink; black; dark.

2. colored, marked, covered, or smeared with ink.

in-lace, *v.t.* see *enlace*.

in-lag-a-ry, *n.* [AS. *in*, in, and *lagu*, law.] in old English law, the restitution of an outlawed person to the protection of the law. [Obs.]

in-lā-gū-tion, *n.* inlagary. [Obs.]

in-lā-lid, *a.* [pp. of *inlay*.]

1. set in a surface so as to form a decoration, usually level with the surface.

2. decorated with material set in the surface.

in-lānd, *n.* the interior of a country or region; inland areas.

in-lānd, *a.* 1. interior; confined to a country remote from the sea or ocean; as, an *inland* town or lake.

2. carried on within a country; domestic; not foreign; as, *inland* trade or transportation; *inland* navigation.

in-lānd, *adv.* into or toward the interior; away from the coast or border.

in-lānd-er, *n.* one who lives in the interior of a country, or at a distance from the sea.

in-lāw, *v.t.* [ME. *inlawen*; AS. *inlagian*.] to re-

squat

1. to sit on the heels with the knees bent.
2. to crouch with the feet drawn in close to the body.
3. to crouch or cower close to the ground, as an animal.
4. to settle on land, especially public or unoccupied land, without right or title.
5. to settle on public land under regulation by the government, in order to get title to it.
- squat**, *v.t.* to cause to squat; usually reflexive.
- squat**, *a.* 1. sitting or seated in a squatting position.
2. short and thick, like the figure of an animal squatting; as, a *squat* woman.
- squat**, *n.* 1. the posture of one who squats.
2. the act of squatting.
3. a small separate vein of ore.
4. a mineral consisting of tin ore and spar. [Brit. Dial.]
- squat**, *n.* the angelfish.
- squat**, *n.* the gray plover or sandpiper, *Squatarola helvetica*.
- Squat**, *n.* the typical genus of the *Squatina* family of cartilaginous fishes somewhat akin to the rays, including *Squatina angelus*, the angelfish or monkfish.
- squat**, *noid*, *a.* like or pertaining to the genus *Squatina*.
- squat**, *noid*, *n.* a fish of the genus *Squatina*.
- squat**, *tide*, *n.* in Australia, land leased from the government. [Colloq.]
- squat**, *ter*, *n.* 1. a person or animal that squats, or crouches.
2. one who settles on public or unclaimed land without a title.
3. one who occupies an unsettled tract of land under regulation of the government, in order to get title to it.
- squat**, *ter*, *v.t.* to plunge and splash along through water; to wade with a splashing noise. [Scot. and Brit. Dial.]
- squat**, *ty*, *a.* comp. squattier; *superl.* squattiest, dumpy; short and stout.
- squaw**, *n.* [Am. Ind.]
1. an American Indian woman or wife.
2. any woman; chiefly humorous.
- squaw**, *ber*, *n.* pl. **squaw**, *ber*, *ries*, the squaw huckleberry.
- squaw**, *fish*, *n.* pl. **squaw**, *fish* or **squaw**, *fish*, *es*, a long, slender fish of the carp family, found in rivers of the northern Pacific coast of the United States and Canada.
- squaw**, *huckle*, *ber*, *ry*, the huckleberry, a low shrub of the heath family, growing in the eastern part of the United States.
- squawk**, *v.t.* [echoic.]
1. to utter a loud, harsh cry, as a parrot or chicken.
2. to complain or protest, especially in a loud or raucous voice. [Slang.]
- squawk**, *v.t.* to utter in a squawk.
- squawk**, *n.* 1. a loud, harsh cry.
2. a loud, raucous complaint or protest. [Slang.]
3. the black-crowned night heron.
- squawk**, *duck*, a duck of the genus *Anas*, having patches of reddish-brown about the eyes; also called the *bimaculate* duck. [Brit. Dial.]
- squawk**, *er*, *n.* one who or that which squawks; especially, a decoy used in hunting ducks.
- squawk**, *ing* thrush, the mistlethrush. [Brit. Dial.]
- squawl**, *v.t.* to squall.
- squaw** man, a white man married to or living with an American Indian woman.
- squaw**, *root*, *n.* 1. an American leafless parasitic herb, *Conopholis americana*, found growing in clusters on the roots of some trees, especially of oaks.
2. the blue cohosh.
- squaw**, *weed*, *n.* the golden ragwort, *Senecio aureus*.
- squeak**, *v.t.*; **squeaked** (skwēkt), *pl.*, *pp.*; **squeaking**, *ppr.* [Sw. *squäka*, to cry like a frog.]
1. to utter or make a thin, sharp, high-pitched cry or sound.
2. to act as an informer; to squeal. [Slang.]
- squeak**, *v.t.* 1. to utter or produce in a squeak.
2. to cause (a door, etc.) to squeak.
- squeak**, *n.* 1. a squeaking.
2. a thin, sharp cry or sound, usually short.
- narrow** **squeak**; a narrow escape; also *close* (or *near*) **squeak**. [Colloq.]
- squeak**, *er*, *n.* 1. one who or that which squeaks.
2. an Australian crow shrike of the genus *Sirepera*.

- squeak**, *ly*, *adv.* with a squeaky sound.
- squeak**, *ness*, *n.* the quality or state of being squeaky.
- squeak**, *ing*, *ly*, *adv.* in a squeaking manner.
- squeak**, *y*, *a.*; comp. **squeakier**; *superl.* **squeakiest**, making squeaks; squeaking.
- squeal**, *v.t.*; **squealed**, *pl.*, *pp.*; **squealing**, *ppr.* [ME. *squele*; prob. echoic.]
1. to utter or make a loud, sharp, high-pitched cry or sound.
2. to act as an informer; to betray a secret. [Slang.]
- squeal**, *v.t.* to utter in a squeal.
- squeal**, *n.* 1. a squealing.
2. a loud, sharp, high-pitched cry or sound, somewhat prolonged.
- squeal**, *er*, *n.* 1. one who or that which squeals.
2. the American golden plover.
3. the European swift; the screecher.
4. the harlequin duck.
5. an informer. [Slang.]
- squeam**, *ish*, *a.* [ME. *squaimous*, from Anglo-Fr. *esquaimous*, orig. disdainful, shy.]
1. having a digestive system that is easily upset; easily nauseated; queasy.
2. easily shocked or offended; prudish.
3. excessively fastidious; oversensitive.
- squeam**, *ish*, *ly*, *adv.* in a squeamish manner.
- squeam**, *ish*, *ness*, *n.* the quality or state of being squeamish.
- squeam**, *ous*, *a.* squeamish. [Obs.]
- squea**, *gl*, *ness*, *n.* nausea; queasiness. [Obs.]
- squea**, *gy*, *a.* queasy; nice; squeamish. [Obs.]
- squee**, *gee*, *n.* [prob. from *squeeze*, intens. form of *squeeze*.]
1. a T-shaped tool having the crossbar edged with a strip of rubber or the like, used to scrape water from a flat surface, as in washing windows.
2. a rubber roller used for this purpose in photographic development, lithography, etc. Also *squigee*.
- squee**, *gee*, *v.t.*; **squeeged**, *pl.*, *pp.*; **squeeging**, *ppr.* to scrape, press, or treat with a squeegee; also *squigee*.
- squee**, *z*, *able*, *a.* 1. that can be squeezed, pressed, compressed, etc.
2. capable of being constrained or forced to yield something.
- squeeze**, *v.t.*; **squeezed**, *pl.*, *pp.*; **squeezing**, *ppr.* [ME. *squise*, from AS. *cwisan*, to squeeze.]
1. to press hard or closely; to exert pressure on, especially from two or more sides, often in order to extract liquid, as juice, or the like; to compress.
2. to get, bring forth, or extract by pressure; as, she **squeezed** water from the clothes.
3. to get, extract, or extort by force or unfair means.
4. to force or cause to pass by pressing; as, he **squeezed** his hand through the opening.
5. to oppress with exactions, burdensome taxes, or the like.
6. to embrace closely; to hug.
7. to make a facsimile impression, or squeeze, of.
8. to put pressure or bring influence to bear upon (a person or persons) to do a certain thing, as to pay money, etc. [Colloq.]
9. in bridge, to force (an opponent) to play a potentially winning card in a trick that he cannot win.
- Syn.—hug, compress, crowd, pinch.
- squeeze**, *n.* 1. to yield or give way to pressure.
2. to exert pressure.
3. to force one's way by pushing or pressing (with in, out, through, etc.).
- squeeze**, *n.* 1. a squeezing or being squeezed; hard or close pressure.
2. (a) a close embrace; a hug; (b) a firm pressing or grasping of another's hand in one's own.
3. the state of being closely pressed or packed; crush.
4. a facsimile impression made by pressing a soft substance onto something, as a coin or inscription.
5. a small quantity of something extracted by squeezing.
6. pressure or influence brought to bear, as in extortion. [Colloq.]
7. in bridge, a play in which one player is squeezed by another.
- squeeze** play, 1. in bridge, a play in which an opponent's discard forces him to reveal a possible taking card in one suit or to relinquish control of another suit.

squill

2. in baseball, a play in which the batter tries to bunt, permitting a runner on third base to try for home on the pitch.
- squeez**, *er*, *n.* 1. one who or that which squeezes.
2. in metallurgy, a machine used to squeeze the balls of puddled iron.
3. [pl.] playing cards, having the number of spots and the suit indicated in the upper left-hand corner.
- squeez**, *ing*, *n.* 1. the act of one who or that which squeezes.
2. [pl.] that which is forced out by pressure; dregs.
3. same as *squease*, *n.* 4.
- squelch**, *n.* [from earlier *quell* (fusion of *quell* and *crush*) with *s*-intens.]
1. the sound of liquid, mud, slush, etc. moving under pressure or suction, as in wet shoes.
2. a crushed mass of something.
3. a crushing retort, answer, rebuke, etc. [Colloq.]
- squelch**, *v.t.*; **squelched**, *pl.*, *pp.*; **squelching**, *ppr.* 1. to crush or smash by or as by falling or stamping upon; to squash.
2. to suppress, subdue, or silence completely and with a crushing effect.
- squelch**, *v.t.* 1. to make a squelch (sense 1).
2. to walk heavily, as through mud or slush, or in wet shoes, making such a sound.
- squench**, *v.t.* to quench. [Obs.]
- sque**, *tague*, *v.t.* (-tēg), *n.*; *pl.* **sque**, *tague*, *es*, [Am. Ind.] any of several food fishes of the genus *Cynoscion* found off the Atlantic coast of eastern North America; also called *weak*, *fish* and *sea trout*.
- squib**, *n.* [prob. echoic.]
1. a little pipe or hollow cylinder of paper, filled with powder, or combustible matter, sent into the air burning, and bursting with a crack; a firecracker which hisses and spurts, ending in an explosion; also, in England, any firecracker.
2. a broken firecracker that burns without exploding, making a hissing noise.
3. a sarcastic speech or attack; a lampoon.
4. one who writes squibs; a petty fellow. [Obs.]
- squib**, *v.t.* and *v.t.*; **squibbed**, *pl.*, *pp.*; **squibbing**, *ppr.* 1. to burn or shoot off (a squib).
2. to write or utter a squib or squibs (against).
3. to fire or explode with the sound of a squib.
- squid**, *n.*; *pl.* **squids** or **squid**, [prob. from dial. *squid*, *squirt*.]
1. a cephalopod with ten arms, two being much longer than the others, and a long slender body; small squid are used as bait and for food.
2. an artificial bait, made in imitation of a squid, used in fishing.
- giant* **squid**; a very large cephalopod.
- squid**, *v.t.* to fish with squids.
- squid**, *ding*, *n.* fishing with squids.
- squid**, *hound*, a fish; the striped bass.
- squid**, *ig*, *ger*, *n.* a device consisting of a number of fishhooks fastened together by their shanks, the points standing out in different directions, used in trolling for squids.
- squid**, *gle*, *v.t.* [dial. for *swiggle*.] to shake a fluid about in the mouth with the lips closed. [Brit. Dial.]
- squig**, *gle*, *v.t.* to move about like an eel; to squirm. [Slang.]
- squig**, *gee*, *n.* same as *squeezee*.
- squig**, *gee*, *v.t.*; **squigged**, *pl.*, *pp.*; **squigging**, *ppr.* same as *squeezee*.
- squill**, *n.* [Fr. *squilla*; from L. *squilla*, *scilla*; Gr. *skilla*, a quill.]
1. a liliaceous plant, *Scilla maritima* (*Urginea scilla*), found in southern Europe and northern Africa; it is nearly allied to the hyacinths, onions, etc., having a spreading perianth, stamens shorter than the perianth, smooth filaments, a three-parted ovary, and a three-cornered capsule with three many-seeded cells; also called *sea onion*.
2. the dried bulb of this plant, sliced and used in medicine as an expectorant, diuretic, etc.
3. any of a number of related plants of the lily family, with blue, white, or purple flowers.



SQUILL
(*Scilla maritima*)

use, bull, brute, turn, up; cry, myth; cat, machine, ace, church, chord; gem, anger, (Fr.) bon, as; this, thin; azure

The HBJ School Dictionary

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H426
1977

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in-her-itage [in-her'ə-təns] *n.* 1 The act, fact, or right of inheriting: He is wealthy by *inheritance*. 2 Something inherited, as money.

in-her-i-tor [in-her'ə-tər] *n.* Someone who inherits something; heir.

in-hib-it [in-hib'it] *v.* To hold back, check, or restrain (an act, impulse, etc.): Her words were *inhibited* by shyness.

in-hi-bi-tion [in'(h)i-bish'ən] *n.* 1 The act of inhibiting. 2 An inhibited condition. 3 A belief, feeling, fear, or other force within that keeps a person from acting or thinking freely: to overcome one's *inhibitions*.

in-hos-pi-ta-ble [in-hos'pi-tə-bəl or in-hos-pit'ə-bəl] *adj.* 1 Not kind and generous towards guests; not hospitable. 2 Providing no shelter or comfort: an *inhospitable* climate.

in-hu-man [in-(h)yōō'mən] *adj.* 1 Cruel, brutal, or monstrous: *inhuman* treatment. 2 Not human in nature or form. — **in-hu-man-ly** *adv.*

in-hu-man-ity [in'(h)yōō-man'ə-tē] *n., pl. in-hu-man-ities* 1 Extreme cruelty. 2 A cruel action or word.

in-im-i-cal [in-im'i-kəl] *adj.* 1 Unfavorable; opposed: Rust is *inimical* to machines. 2 Not friendly: an *inimical* nation.

in-im-i-ta-ble [in-im'ə-tə-bəl] *adj.* That cannot be copied or imitated; matchless: her *inimitable* grace. — **in-im'i-ta-bly** *adv.*

in-iq-uit-ous [in-ik'wə-təs] *adj.* Extremely wicked or unjust; sinful: an *iniquitous* act.

in-iq-uity [in-ik'wə-tē] *n., pl. in-iq-uit-ies* 1 Great evil or injustice; wickedness. 2 An evil or unjust action; sin.

in-i-tial [in-ish'al] *adj., n., v. initialed or in-itialled, in-itialing or in-itial-ling* 1 *adj.* Of or coming at the beginning; earliest; first: his *initial* attempt. 2 *n. (often pl.)* The first letter of a name or word. 3 *v.* To mark or sign with one's initials: The teacher *initialed* the note.

in-iti-ally [in-ish'al-lē] *adv.* At the beginning; at first.

Initial Teaching Alphabet An alphabet of 43 characters representing the sounds of English, for use in teaching beginners to read.

in-i-ti-ate [*v.* in-ish'ē-āt, *n.* in-ish'ē-it] *v. in-i-ti-at-ed, in-i-ti-at-ing, n.* 1 *v.* To set up or set going; start; begin: to *initiate* changes. 2 *v.* To make (someone) a member of a club or society, usually by putting him through special ceremonies or tests. 3 *n.* A person who has recently been admitted to a club or society. 4 *v.* To instruct or introduce: We *initiated* her into the art of cooking. — **in-i'ti-a'tion** *n.* — **in-i'ti-a-tor** *n.*

in-i-ti-a-tive [in-ish'(-ə)-tə-tiv] *n.* 1 The first step in starting or doing something: to take the *initiative*. 2 The power, ability, or right to take the first step: to have the *initiative*. 3 The right or procedure by which citizens may introduce bills in a legislature by petition.

in-ject [in-jekt'] *v.* 1 To drive or shoot in

hypodermic needle or syringe: to *inject* antitoxin. 2 To treat with injections: to *inject* a dog with serum. 3 To put or throw in comment, suggestion, quality, etc.): to *inject* humor into a play. — **in-jec-tion** *n.*

in-ju-di-cious [in'jōō-dish'əs] *adj.* Not showing good judgment; thoughtless; unwise: an *injudicious* remark. — **in'ju-di'ciously** *adv.*

in-junc-tion [in-jungk'shən] *n.* 1 An order, direction, or command. 2 An order issued by a court of law forbidding or requiring someone to do something.

in-jure [in'jər] *v. injured, injuring* To hurt, harm, or damage: She *injured* her arm. The gossip *injured* his reputation.

in-ju-ri-ous [in-jōōr'ē-əs] *adj.* Causing harm or damage; harmful: *injurious* insects.

in-ju-ry [in'jər-ē] *n., pl. in-ju-ries* 1 Harm, or damage done to someone or something: a head *injury*; an *injury* to one's pride.

in-just-ice [in-jus'tis] *n.* 1 Lack of fairness, or equal treatment; the *injustice* of innocent man's being punished. 2 An unjust action; a wrong: to do an *injustice*.

ink [ink] 1 *n.* A black or colored liquid substance, used for writing, drawing, and printing. 2 *v.* To put ink on or over: to *ink* out a word. 3 *n.* The dark liquid that octopuses, squids, and cuttlefish shoot out into the water to protect themselves.

ink-ling [ink'ling] *n.* A slight suggestion or hint: to give an *inkling* of one's plans.

ink-stand [ink'stand'] *n.* 1 A rack for holding pens and ink. 2 A container for ink.

ink-well [ink'wel'] *n.* A container for ink, sometimes set into the surface of a desk.

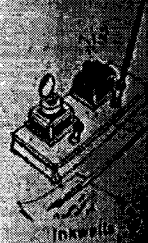
ink-y [ink'kē] *adj. ink-i-er, ink-i-est* 1 Dark as black ink: the *inky* night. 2 Covered or stained with ink: *inky* fingers.

in-laid [in'lād or in-lād'] 1 Past tense and past participle of INLAY. 2 *adj.* Set into and even with the surface of something to form a design: a box with *inlaid* ivory. 3 *adj.* Decorated with pieces of contrasting material set evenly into the surface of something: an *inlaid* wall panel.

in-land [*adj.* in'land, *n., adv.* in'lānd or in'lād'] 1 *adj.* Not near the coast or the border of a country; of or in the interior: an *inland* population; an *inland* state. 2 *n.* The inland part of a country; the interior. 3 *adv.* Inwards towards an interior region: We live *inland*; they traveled *inland*.

in-law [in'lō'] *n. informal* A relative by marriage instead of by blood.

in-lay [*v.* in-lā' or in'lā', *n.* in'lā'] *v. in-lay-ing, n.* 1 *v.* To set into a surface to form a decoration or design: to *inlay* dark wood in light wood. 2 *v.* To decorate by inserting



Material or a design set into a surface. 3 *n.* A filling, as of gold, set into a tooth and cemented in place. — **in-lay-ing** *n.* 1 A filling into the land or body of water.

in-let [in'let] *n.* 1 A small opening or opening into a body of water.

in-mat' [in'māt'] *n.* 1 A mat placed in a prison, or other such institution, for an inhabitant or prisoner.

in-most' [in'mōst'] *adj.* Farthest; deepest, or most secret.

in-n [in] 1 *n.* A restaurant or a room in a hotel.

in-n [in] 2 *n.* A road and serving to a house or building.

in-n [in] 3 *n.* A small ability. — **in-n** [in] 4 *n.* A small ability.

in-n [in] 5 *n.* A small ability. — **in-n** [in] 6 *n.* A small ability.

in-n [in] 7 *n.* A small ability. — **in-n** [in] 8 *n.* A small ability.

in-n [in] 9 *n.* A small ability. — **in-n** [in] 10 *n.* A small ability.

in-n [in] 11 *n.* A small ability. — **in-n** [in] 12 *n.* A small ability.

in-n [in] 13 *n.* A small ability. — **in-n** [in] 14 *n.* A small ability.

in-n [in] 15 *n.* A small ability. — **in-n** [in] 16 *n.* A small ability.

in-n [in] 17 *n.* A small ability. — **in-n** [in] 18 *n.* A small ability.

in-n [in] 19 *n.* A small ability. — **in-n** [in] 20 *n.* A small ability.

in-n [in] 21 *n.* A small ability. — **in-n** [in] 22 *n.* A small ability.

in-n [in] 23 *n.* A small ability. — **in-n** [in] 24 *n.* A small ability.

in-n [in] 25 *n.* A small ability. — **in-n** [in] 26 *n.* A small ability.

in-n [in] 27 *n.* A small ability. — **in-n** [in] 28 *n.* A small ability.

in-n [in] 29 *n.* A small ability. — **in-n** [in] 30 *n.* A small ability.

in-n [in] 31 *n.* A small ability. — **in-n** [in] 32 *n.* A small ability.

in-n [in] 33 *n.* A small ability. — **in-n** [in] 34 *n.* A small ability.

in-n [in] 35 *n.* A small ability. — **in-n** [in] 36 *n.* A small ability.

in-n [in] 37 *n.* A small ability. — **in-n** [in] 38 *n.* A small ability.

in-n [in] 39 *n.* A small ability. — **in-n** [in] 40 *n.* A small ability.

in-n [in] 41 *n.* A small ability. — **in-n** [in] 42 *n.* A small ability.

in-n [in] 43 *n.* A small ability. — **in-n** [in] 44 *n.* A small ability.

in-n [in] 45 *n.* A small ability. — **in-n** [in] 46 *n.* A small ability.

in-n [in] 47 *n.* A small ability. — **in-n** [in] 48 *n.* A small ability.

in-n [in] 49 *n.* A small ability. — **in-n** [in] 50 *n.* A small ability.

as a conformist or as one behind the times.
21 adj. slang Conventional or behind the times.

— **on the square** 1 At right angles.
 2 *informal* In a fair and honest manner.

— **square off** To take a position for attack or defense. — **square oneself** *informal* To make up for something one did that was wrong: He tried to *square himself* with the man he had cheated. — **square peg in a round hole** A misfit. — **squarely** *adv.* — **squareness** *n.*

— **square dance** *U.S.* A dance in which four couples form a square and then do various steps.

— **square-rigged** [skwâr'rigd'] *adj.* Fitted with four-cornered sails extended on yards fastened at the middle across the mast.

— **square-rigger** [skwâr'rig'ar] *n.* A square-rigged ship.

— **square root** The factor of a number which, multiplied by itself, gives the original number: The square root of 25 is 5.

— **squash**¹ [skwosh] *n.* The fleshy, edible fruit of various trailing plants of the gourd family. ♦ *Squash* comes from an Algonquian Indian word.

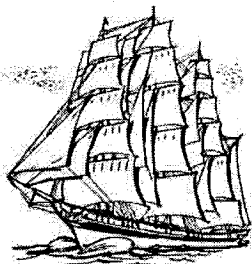
— **squash**² [skwosh] 1 *v.* To crush or become crushed into a pulp or soft mass. 2 *n.* A crushed mass. 3 *n.* The sudden fall of a heavy, soft, or bursting body, or the sound it makes. 4 *n.* The sound made by walking through ooze or mud. 5 *v.* To press or squeeze: So many people *squashed* into the auditorium that it became very hot and stuffy. 6 *v.* To put down; quell or suppress: to *squash* a revolt. 7 *n.* A game like tennis or handball, played on an indoor court with rackets and a ball.

— **squashy** [skwosh'ē] *adj.* **squashier**, **squashiest** 1 Soft, moist, and mushy: *squashy* earth. 2 Easily *squashed*: a soft, *squashy* tomato.

— **squat** [skwot] *v.* **squat**-ted or **squat**, **squat**-ting, *n.*, *adj.* 1 *v.* To crouch and sit on one's heels, with the knees bent and the weight usually on the balls of the feet. 2 *v.* To sit on the ground with the legs drawn close to the body. 3 *n.* The act of squatting. 4 *n.* A squatting position. 5 *adj.* Crouching. 6 *adj.* Short and thick in shape. 7 *v.* To settle on a piece of land without owning it, paying for it, or having a right to it. 8 *v.* To settle on government land in accordance with laws that will eventually give title to it. — **squat**-ter *n.*

— **squaw** [skwô] *n.* An American Indian woman or wife. ♦ *Squaw* comes from an Algonquian Indian word meaning *woman*.

— **squawk** [skwôk] 1 *v.* To give a shrill, harsh cry, as a parrot. 2 *n.* Such a shrill, harsh cry. 3 *v.* *slang* To complain or protest loudly. 4 *n.* *slang* A loud complaint or protest.



A square-rigged ship

— **squeak** [skwēk] 1 *n.* A thin, sharp, shrill sound. 2 *v.* To make a squeak, as a mouse or door. — **close squeak** or **narrow squeak** *informal* A narrow escape. — **squeak'y** *adj.*

— **squeal** [skwēl] 1 *v.* To give a long, shrill, high-pitched cry, as a pig. 2 *n.* A cry like this. 3 *v.* *slang* To turn informer; tattle.

— **squeam-ish** [skwē'mish] *adj.* 1 Easily made a little sick at the stomach. 2 Too easily disgusted or shocked; prudish. — **squeam-ish-ness** *n.*

— **squee-gee** [skwē'jē] *n.* A tool with a handle and a crosspiece edged with rubber or leather, used to move a liquid over or off a surface as in washing windows.

— **squeeze** [skwēz] *v.*

squeezed, **squeezing**, *n.* 1 *v.* To press hard upon or press together: to *squeeze* an orange. 2 *n.* A firm press. 3 *v.* To apply pressure: Don't *squeeze* so hard. 4 *v.* To yield to pressure: Wet cloth *squeezes* easily. 5 *v.* To push out by pressure: to *squeeze* juice from fruit; to *squeeze* money from a miser. 6 *v.* To force or push; cram: Try to *squeeze* into the suitcase. 7 *v.* To force one's way; push: to *squeeze* through a tight place. 8 *n.* The act of squeezing. 9 *v.* To hug; embrace. 10 *n.* A hug. — **squeez'er** *n.*

— **squelch** [skwelch] *v.* *informal* To subdue or make silent, as with a crushing reply.

— **squib** [skwib] *n.* 1 A small firework that explodes like a rocket after being thrown or rolled. 2 A broken firecracker that burns with a spitting sound. 3 A short speech or piece of writing that is witty and critical.

— **squid** [skwid] *n.*, *pl.* **squid** or **squids** A sea animal like the cuttlefish, but having a longer, thinner body, tail fins, and two of the tentacles around its mouth longer than the others.

— **squint** [skwint] 1 *v.* To look with half-closed eyes, as into bright light. 2 *n.* The act or habit of squinting. 3 *v.* To look sideways. 4 *n.* A hasty glance. 5 *v.* To be cross-eyed. 6 *n.* A cross-eyed condition.

— **squire** [skwir] *n.*, *v.* **squired**, **squir**-ing 1 *n.* In England, a country gentleman or a person who owns much land. 2 *n.* *U.S.* In small and rural areas, a title sometimes used for justices of the peace, etc. 3 *n.* A young man who served as an attendant to a knight. 4 *n.* A man who escorts a woman. 5 *v.* To escort (a woman).

— **squirm** [skwürm] *v.* To bend and twist the body, wriggle, often from pain, nervousness, etc.

— **squirrel** [skwür'al] *n.* 1 A small, furry animal that has a long bushy tail, sharp teeth, and lives in trees. 2 The squirrel's fur.

— **squirt** [skwür't] 1 *v.* To come out or come to come out in a thin stream or jet; spurt. 2 *v.* To wet by squirting: John *squirled* Tom with his water pistol. 3 *n.* A squirting or spurting. 4 *n.* A



A squint

of liquid squirted out.

— **staid**, usually young, pers

The symbol for the elen

Abbreviation of SENIOR

Abbreviation of STEAM

Abbreviation, in propo

STRAIT. 3 STREET.

stab [stæb] *v.* **stabbed**, s

orce or wound with a poi

mat: She *stabbed* the pir

to give a wound or inflict

pointed weapon: The i

like a dagger. 4 *n.* A

pointed weapon. 5 *n.*

stabbing. 6 *n.* A sudden,

stab of conscience. 7 *n.* in

stab at painting pictur

back To slander or injur

— **stab**-ber *n.*

— **stabil**-ity [stæ-bil'ə-tē] :

eadiness; balance. 2 Fi

olution. 3 Continued e

stability.

— **stabil**-ize [stæ-bə-liz] *v.*

ing 1 To make firm

and; keep from changi

to steady the motion c

means of a stabilizer.

— **stabil**-izer [stæ-bə-lī-zə]

ing that stabilizes. 2

struction to keep the r

ship steady. [3]

— **stale** [stæ] *adj.*

Not easily moved or

steadfast. 2 Long la

stale. 3 Able to kee

original position.

— **stale**² [stæ] *n.*, *v.*

A building set apart

for horses or cattle. 2 *v.*

stale. We made sure tha

the night. 3 *n.* A grou

to a single owner.

— **stacc**-to [stæ-kä'tō] *adj.*

1 *adj.* Sounding for

as a musical note; c

staccato. In a staccato ma

Using staccato not

passage.

— **stake** [stæk] 1 *n.* A la

raw, etc., usually conc

trily pile or heap: a

stake or place in a pile

stake. 4 *n.* A group

supporting one another.

stake where most of the

stake; chimney; smokestack

stake; a secret and dishonest

stake.

— **stake**, **câre**, **pâlm**;

in *abore*, *e* in *sicken*

check; ring; t

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Dictionary

Thorndike/Barnhart

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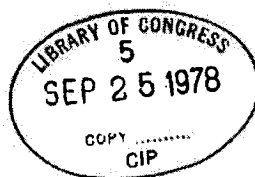
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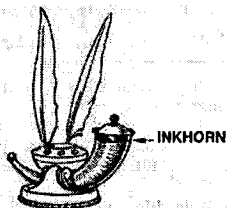


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initia·to·ry (i nish'ē ə tōr'ē, i nish'ē ə tōr'ē), *adj.* 1 first; beginning; introductory. 2 serving to initiate into some society or some special knowledge or study.



See synonym study below. 2 without the
edge of evil: *A baby is innocent.* 3 having

... etc.) with bacter
... fixation. 4.611 (

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el; even. 7 correct. 8 leaving no balance. 9 just fair. 10 straightforward. 11 refusal. 12 satisfactory. 13 meal. 14 satisfied. 15 SLANG. 100 cents. 16 all square. 17 at is owing, done with. 18 tied. The two teams at the end of the race.

rectangular, or cubical. 2 mark on a die. 3 bring to the fore. 4 make straight. 5 a picture on a wall. 6 Let us square up. 7 regulate. 8 in a square. 9 a circle. 10 multiply. 11 by itself. 12 SLANG. silence or consent. 13 bribe. 9 square. 10 take up for something. 11 b get even. 12 acts do not square with. 13 are away. 14 a set. 15 will stay before. 16 start. 17 square. 18 if in a position of.

airily or honestly. 19 as to be square. 20 form. 21 at right angles. 22 are ultimately. 23 Latin square. 24 ex. 25 out. 26 quaituor. 27 square/ness. 28 nce performed by a. 29 around a square. 30 type of square dance. 31 kwer/dan/. 32 skwar/. 33 -dane ing. 34 do's square. 35 anc/er, n.

ORMAL. fair and honest. 2 ure of area one foot long by area equal to that. 3 sure of area one inch wide; any area equal to or table. 4 tied with two overbars. 5 come out along with. 6 will not slip and is easily diagram. 7 system of units, such as re, used for measuring for table.

square-rigged sail on the foremast.

>

swer/rig'd, skwar/rig'd. 1 principal sails set at right angles. 2 (skwer/rig' or, skwar/rigged ship. 3 ber that produces a great

number when multiplied by itself: The square root of 16 is 4.

square sail, a four-sided sail carried on a yard across the mast.

square shooter, INFORMAL. a fair and honest person.

square-shouldered (skwer/shōl'dord, skwar/shōl'dord), *adj.* having shoulders that are high, not sloping, and well braced back.

squarish (skwer'ish, skwar'ish), *adj.* nearly square; having breadth more nearly equal to length or height than is usual.

-squear/ishly, *adv.*

squash (skwosh), *v.t.* 1 squeeze or press into a flat mass or pulp; crush: *She squashed the bug.* 2 put an end to; stop by force; suppress; quash: *The police quickly squashed the riot.* 3 INFORMAL. silence or disconcert with a crushing argument, reply, etc. —*v.i.* 1 be pressed into a flat mass or pulp: *Cream puffs squash easily.* 2 make a splashing sound; move with a squashing sound: *squash through the mud and slush.* 3 crowd; squeeze. —*n.* 1 something squashed; a crushed mass. 2 act, fact, or sound of squashing. 3 either of two games somewhat like handball and tennis, played in a walled court with rackets and a rubber ball.

squashy (skwosh'ē), *adj.* 1 *partish*. beverage made with fruit juice and, usually, carbonated water. [*Old French esquasser*, ultimately < Latin *ex- out + quassare* to press] —**squash'er**, *n.*

squash (skwosh), *n., pl. squashes* 1 any of a genus of vinelike plants belonging to the gourd family. 2 its fruit, eaten as a vegetable or often used in pies. [short for earlier *squashersquash* < Algonquian]

squash bug, a large, foul-smelling, dark-colored insect of North America, injurious to squash and to some other plants.

squashy (skwosh'ē), *adj.* 1 easily squashed: *squashy cream puffs.* 2 soft and wet: *squashy ground.* 3 having a squashed or flattened look: *a squashy nose.* —**squash'ily**, *adv.*

-squash'iness, *n.*

squat (skwot), *v.,* **squatted** or **squat**, **squatting**, *adj.,* **squat**, **squat**, **squat**, *n.* —*v.t.* 1 crouch on the heels. 2 sit on the ground or floor with the legs drawn up closely beneath or in front of the body. 3 settle on another's land without title or right. 4 settle on public land to acquire ownership of it under government regulation. —*v.i.* seat (oneself) with the legs drawn up. —*adj.* 1 crouching: *a squat figure sat in front of the fire.* 2 short and thick; low and broad: *a squat teapot.* —*n.* 1 act of squatting. 2 a squatting posture. [*Old French esquatir* to crush] —**squat'ly**, *adv.* —**squat'ness**, *n.*

squatter (skwot'er), *n.* 1 person who settles on another's land without right. 2 person who settles on public land to acquire ownership of it. 3 person or animal that crouches or squats.

squatter sovereignty, U.S. popular sovereignty.

squatry (skwot'ē), *adj.*, **-tier**, **-tiest**. short and thick; low and broad; squat.

squaw (skwō), *n.* 1 a North American Indian woman or wife. 2 SLANG. woman or wife. [*Algonquian*]

squaw fish (skwō'fish'), *n., pl. -fishes* or **-fish**. any of several large, slender carps, common in rivers of the Pacific coast of North America.

squawk (skwōk), *v.t.* 1 make a loud, harsh sound: *Hens and ducks squawk when fright-*

ened. 2 SLANG. complain loudly. —*v.t.* utter harshly and loudly. —*n.* 1 a loud, harsh sound. 2 SLANG. a loud complaint. [imitative]

—**squawk'er**, *n.*

squaw man, a white man married to an Indian woman, especially one who has more or less abandoned white customs.

squeak (skwēk), *v.t.* 1 make a short, sharp, shrill sound: *A mouse squeaks.* 2 INFORMAL. get or pass (by or through) with difficulty: *The bill squeaked through the House of Representatives.* —*v.i.* 1 cause to squeak. 2 utter with a squeak. —*n.* 1 a short, sharp, shrill sound. 2 INFORMAL. chance to get by or escape: *a narrow squeak.* [apparently imitative]

squeaky (skwē'kē), *adj.*, **squeakier**, **squeakiest**. squeaking. —**squeak'ily**, *adv.* —**squeak'iness**, *n.*

squeal (skwēl), *v.t.* 1 make a long, sharp, shrill cry: *A pig squeals when it is hurt.* 2 SLANG. turn informer; inform. 3 INFORMAL. complain loudly; squawk. —*v.t.* utter sharply and shrilly. —*n.* a long, sharp, shrill cry. [imitative] —**squeal'er**, *n.*

squeamish (skwē'mish), *adj.* 1 too proper, modest, etc.; easily shocked; prudish. 2 too particular; too scrupulous. 3 slightly sick at one's stomach; nauseated. 4 easily affected with nausea; queasy. [*Anglo-French es-cymous*] —**squeam'ishly**, *adv.*

—**squeam'ishness**, *n.*

squeegee (skwē'jē), *n., v., -geed, -geeing*. —*n.* 1 a tool consisting of a blade of rubber or the like and a handle, used for sweeping water from wet decks, removing water from windows after washing, etc. 2 any of various similar devices. —*v.t.* sweep, scrape, or press with a squeegee. [perhaps < *squeege*, variant of *squeeze*]

squeeze (skwēz), *v.,* **squeezed**, **squeezing**, *n.* —*v.t.* 1 press hard; compress: *squeeze a lemon.* 2 hug; embrace: *She squeezed her child.* 3 force or thrust by pressing: *squeeze oneself through a narrow opening.* 4 force out or extract by pressure: *squeeze juice from a lemon.* 5 get by force, pressure, or effort; extort: *The dictator squeezed money from the people.* 6 INFORMAL. put pressure on or try to influence (a person or persons) to do something, especially to pay money: *The blackmailer squeezed his victim for more money.* 7 burden; oppress: *Heavy taxes squeezed the people.* —*v.i.* 1 yield to pressure: *Sponges squeeze easily.* 2 force a way: *I squeezed through the crowd.*

—*n.* 1 a squeezing; tight pressure. 2 a friendly or affectionate pressing of another's hand in one's own. 3 hug; embrace. 4 crush; crowd. 5 a small quantity or amount squeezed out. 6 something made by pressing; cast; impression. 7 INFORMAL. situation from which escape is difficult, as when a retailer is caught between low prices and high costs. [ultimately Old English *cwysan*] —**squeez'a ble**, *adj.* —**squeez'er**, *n.*

squeeze bottle, a plastic bottle which is squeezed to force out its contents.

squeeze play, (in baseball) a play in which the batter bunts the ball, giving a runner on third base a good chance to score.

squelch (skwelch), *v.t.* 1 cause to be silent; crush: *She squelched him with a look of contempt.* 2 strike or press on with crushing force; put down; squash; suppress. —*v.i.* 1 walk in mud, water, wet shoes, etc., making a splashing sound; slosh. 2 make the sound

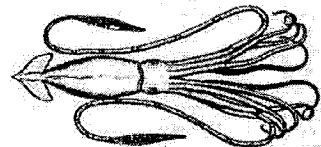
hat, age, far; let, equal, term; it, ice; hot, open, order; oil, out; cup, put, rule; ch, child; ng, long; sh, she; th, thin; th, then; zh, measure;

ə represents a in about, e in taken, i in pencil, o in lemon, u in circus.

< = from, derived from, taken from.

of one doing so. —*n.* 1 INFORMAL. a crushing retort. 2 a splashing sound made by walking in mud, water, wet shoes, etc. [apparently imitative] —**squelch'er**, *n.*

squib (skwib), *n.* 1 a short, witty, or satirical attack in speech or writing; lampoon. 2 a broken firecracker. 3 a small firework that burns with a hissing noise and finally explodes. [origin uncertain]



squid—body of this type to 18 ft. long

squid (skwid), *n., pl. squids* or **squid**, *v.,* **squid**, **squid**, **squid**. —*n.* any of various saltwater cephalopod mollusks, having eight arms and two tentacles that surround the mouth, a round or elongated body, and a pair of tail fins. Small squids are much used as bait. —*v.i.* fish with a squid as bait. [origin uncertain]

squiggle (skwig'gl), *n., v., -gled, -gling*. —*n.* a wriggly twist or curve. —*v.t.* make with twisting or curving lines. —*v.i.* twist and turn about; writhe; squirm; wriggle. [blend of *squirm* and *wriggle*]

squill (skwil), *n.* 1 plant of the lily family, whose onionlike bulb is used in medicine. 2 its bulb. [*Latin squilla* < Greek *skilla*]

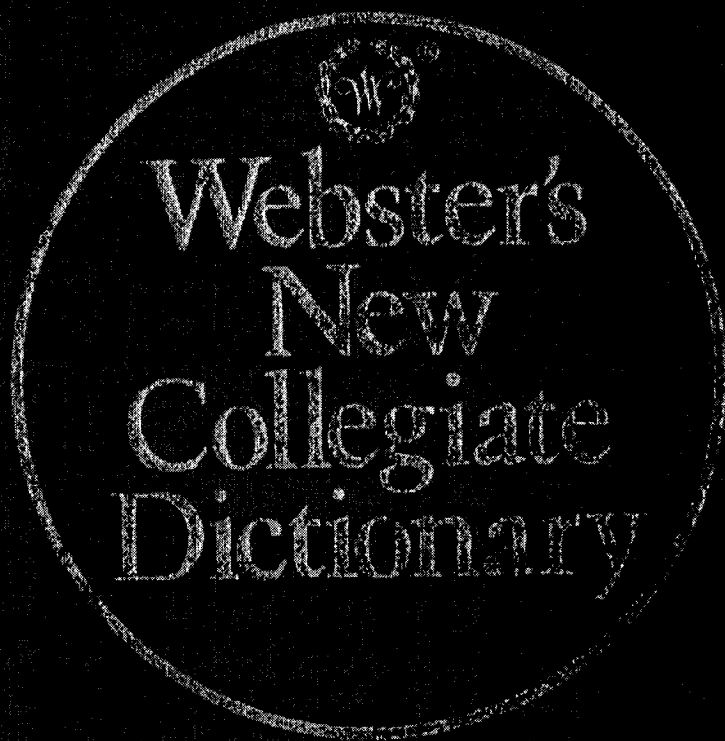
squint (skwint), *v.t.* 1 look with the eyes partly closed. 2 look sideways. 3 incline; tend: *The general's remark squinted toward treason.* 4 be cross-eyed. 5 run or go obliquely. —*v.i.* 1 hold (the eyes) partly closed. 2 cause to look sideways. —*n.* 1 a looking with partly closed eyes. 2 a sidelong look; hasty look; look. 3 tendency to look sideways. 4 inclination; tendency. 5 cross-eyed condition. —*adj.* 1 looking sideways; looking askance. 2 cross-eyed. [*asquint*, of uncertain origin]

—**squint'er**, *n.*

squinting modifier, (in grammar) a modifier placed in such a way that it may be taken to modify either a preceding or a following word; an ambiguous modifier. EXAMPLE: In "A man who runs swiftly tires," *swiftly* is a squinting modifier.

squinty (skwin'tē), *adj.,* **squintier**, **squintiest**. having a squint.

squire (skwir), *n., v., squired, squiring*. —*n.* 1 (in Great Britain) a country gentleman or landed proprietor, especially the chief landowner in a district. 2 (in the United States) a justice of the peace or a local judge. 3 a young man of noble family who attended a knight till he himself was made a knight. 4 a male personal attendant, especially of a sov-

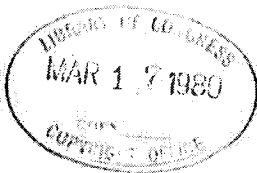


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squabble *v* **squab-ble**; **squab-ble** \(-ə-)\ *v* to quarrel noisily and to no purpose: **WRANGLE** — **squab-ble** \(-ə-)\ *n*
squad \('skwəd) *n* [MF *esquad*, fr. OSP & OIt; OSP *esquadra* & OIt *squadra* derivs. of (assumed) VL *exquadare* to make square — more at **SQUARE**] 1: a small organized group of military personnel; esp: a tactical unit that can be easily directed in the field 2: a small group engaged in a common effort or occupation
squad car *n*: a police automobile connected by a two-way radio with headquarters — called also **cruiser**, **prowl car**
squadron \('skwɒd-rən) *n* [It *squadron*, aug. of *squadra* *squad*] a unit of military organization: **a**: a cavalry unit higher than a troop and lower than a regiment **b**: a naval unit consisting of two or more divisions and sometimes additional vessels **c** (1): a unit of the U.S. Air Force higher than a flight and lower than a group **c** (2): a military flight formation
squadron leader *n*: a commissioned officer in the British air force who ranks with a major in the army
squad room *n*: a room in a barracks used to billet soldiers 2: a room in a police station where members of the force assemble
squalene \('skwə-lēn) *n* [ISV, fr. L *squalus*, a sea fish] an acyclic hydrocarbon $C_{30}H_{50}$ that is widely distributed in nature (as in seeds and esp. in shark-liver oils) and is a precursor of sterols (as cholesterol)
squalid \('skwɒl-əd) *adj* [L *squalidus* — more at **SQUALOR**] 1: marked by filthiness and degradation from neglect or poverty 2: **SORDID** *syn* see **DIRTY** — **squalid-ly** *adv* — **squalid-ness** *n*
squall \('skwɒl) *vb* [of Scand origin; akin to ON *skval* useless chatter] *v* to cry out raucously: **SCREAM** *syn* *v* to utter in a strident voice — **squall-er** *n*
squall *n*: a raucous cry
squall *n* [prob. of Scand origin; akin to Sw *skval* rushing water] 1: a sudden violent wind often with rain or snow 2: a short-lived commotion
squall *v*: to blow a squall
squally \('skwɒl-ē) *adj* **squall-er**; **-est** 1: marked by squalls 2: **CUSTY**
squalor \('skwɒl-ər) *n* [L; akin to L *squalidus* *squalid*, *squama* *scale*]: the quality or state of being squalid
squam- or **squama-** *comb* form [NL, fr. L *squama*] *scale*: **squama** (*squamation*)
squama \('skwə-mə, 'skwə-) *n*, *pl* **squamae** \('skwə-mē, 'skwə-mī) [L]: **SCALE**; also: a structure resembling a scale
squama-te \('skwə-mā) *adj*: **SCALY** (*reptiles*)
squama-tion \('skwə-mā-shən) *n* 1: the state of being scaly 2: the arrangement of scales on an animal
squamous \('skwə-mə-səl, -zəl) *adj* 1: **SQUAMOUS** 2: of, relating to, or being a membrane bone of the skull of many vertebrates corresponding to the squamous portion of the temporal bone of man
squamosal *n*: a squamosal bone
squamous \('skwə-mə, 'skwə-) *adj*: **SQUAMOUS**
squamous \('skwə-mə) *adj* [L *squamosus*, fr. *squama* *scale*] 1: covered with or consisting of scales: **SCALY** **b**: of, relating to, or being a stratified epithelium that consists at least in its outer layers of small scalelike cells 2: of, relating to, or being the anterior upper portion of the temporal bone of various mammals (as man) — **squamous-ly** *adv*
squamous cell *n*: a cell of or derived from squamous epithelium
squamous \('skwə-mə-səl, -zəl) *adj* [L *squama*, dim. of *squama*]: minutely squamous
squander \('skwɒn-dər) *vb* **squandered**; **squander-ing** \(-dɪŋ) [origin unknown] *v* 1: to cause to disperse: **SCATTER** 2: to spend extravagantly or foolishly: **DISSIPATE** *syn* *v* **DISPERSE**. **SCATTER** *syn* see **WASTE** — **squander-er** \(-dər-ər) *n*
squander *n*: an act of squandering
square \('skwɒr, 'skwɒr-) *n* [ME, fr. MF *esquarre*, fr. (assumed) VL *exquadra*, fr. *exquadra* to square, fr. L *ex-* + *quadra* to square — more at **QUADRATE**] 1: an instrument having at least one right angle and two straight edges used to lay out or test right angles 2: a rectangle with all four sides equal 3: any of the quadrilateral spaces marked out on a board for playing games 4: the product of a number multiplied by itself **5 a**: an open place or area formed at the meeting of two or more streets **b**: **BLOCK** **6c** **6**: a solid object or piece approximating a cube or having a square as its largest face 7: an unopened cotton flower with its enclosing bracts **8**: a person who is overly conventional or conservative in taste or way of life — on the square 1: at right angles 2: in a fair open manner: **HONESTLY** — out of square: not at an exact right angle
square *adj* **square-er**; **square-est** 1: **a**: having four equal sides and four right angles **b**: forming a right angle (*corner*) 2: raised to the second power 3: **a**: being approximately a cube (*cabinet*) **b**: of a shape suggesting strength and solidity (*shoulders*) (*a* *syn*, *thick*, *hard-working man* — Maria Edgeworth) **c**: rectangular and equilateral in section (*tower*) 4: **a**: converted from a linear unit into a square unit having the same length of side — see **METRIC SYSTEM** table, **WEIGHT** table **b**: being of a specified length in each of two equal dimensions (*10 feet* *syn* *5 a*) **c**: exactly adjusted: precisely constructed or aligned **b**: **JUST**, **FAIR** (*in all his dealings*) **c**: leaving no balance: **SETTLED** **d**: **EVEN**, **TIED** **e**: **SUBSTANTIAL**, **SATISFYING** (*meal*) **f**: being unsophisticated, conservative, or conventional **6**: set at right angles with the mast and keel — used of the yards of a square-rigged ship — **square-ly** *adv* — **square-ness** *n*
square *vb* **squared**; **squaring** *v* 1: **a**: to make square or rectangular (*a building stone*) **b**: to test for deviation from a right angle, straight line, or plane surface 2: to bring approximately to a right angle (*squared his shoulders*) 3: **a**: to multiply (a number) by itself: raise to the second power **b**: to find a square equal in area to (*a circle*) 4: to regulate or adjust by or to some standard or principle (*our actions by the opinions of others* — John Milton) **5 a**: **BALANCE**, **SETTLE** (*an account*) **b**: to even the score of **6**: to mark off into squares 7: **a**: to set

right: bring into agreement **b**: **BRIBE**, **FIX** *syn* *v* 1: to set with exactness: match precisely 2: to settle matters; esp: pay the bill 3: to take a fighting stance *syn* see **AGREE**
squash *adj* 1: in a straightforward or honest manner 2: **a**: as to face or be face to face **b**: at right angles 3: with nothing intervening: **DIRECTLY** (*ran into him*) 4: in a firm manner (*looked him in the eye*) **5**: in a square shape
squash away *v* 1: to square the yards so as to sail before wind 2: to put everything in order or in readiness 3: to take up a fighting stance *syn* *v* 1: to put in order or in readiness
square bracket *n*: **BRACKET** **3a**
square dance *n*: a dance for four couples who form a hollow square — **square dancer** *n* — **square dancing** *n*
square deal *n*: an honest and fair transaction or trade
square knot *n*: a knot made of two reverse half-knots and typically used to join the ends of two cords — see **KNOT** illustration
square matrix *n*: a mathematical matrix with the same number rows and columns
square measure *n*: a unit or system of units for measuring area — see **METRIC SYSTEM** table, **WEIGHT** table
square of opposition: a square figure on which may be demonstrated the four logical oppositions of contrariety, subcontrariety, subalternation, and contradiction
squarer \('skwər-ər, 'skwər-) *n*: one who squares; esp: a workman who squares timber or stone
square rig *n*: a sailing-ship rig in which the principal sails, extended on yards fastened to the masts horizontally and at the center
square-rigged \('skwə(r)-rɪgd, 'skwɒ(r)-rɪgd) *adj*: having equipped with a square rig
square-rigger \('skwə(r)-rɪg-ər) *n*: a square-rigged craft
square root *n*: a factor of a number that when squared gives the number (the square root of 9 is 3)
square sail \('skwə(r)-səl, 'skwɒ(r)-səl) *n*: a 4-sided sail, tended on a yard suspended at the middle from a mast
square shooter *n*: a just or honest person
square-shouldered \('skwə(r)-ʃəld-əd, 'skwɒ(r)-ʃəld-əd) *adj*: having shoulders that are high and well braced back
square-toed \('skwɒr-təd) *adj* 1: having a toe that is square 2: **FASHIONED**, **CONSERVATIVE** — **square-toed-ness** *n*
square wave *n*: the rectangular wave form of a quantity that varies periodically and abruptly from one to the other of two form values
squarish \('skwə(r)-rɪʃ, 'skwɒ(r)-rɪʃ) *adj*: somewhat square in form or appearance — **squarish-ly** *adv* — **squarish-ness** *n*
squash \('skwɒʃ, 'skwɒʃ-) *vb* [MF *esquasser*, fr. (assumed) *exquassare*, fr. L *ex-* + *quassare* to shake — more at **QUASH**] *v* to press or beat into a pulp or a flat mass: **CRUSH** 2: to down: **SUPPRESS** (*a revolt*) *syn* *v* 1: to flatten out under pressure or impact 2: to proceed with a splashing or squelch sound 3: **SQUEEZE**, **PRESS** — **squash-er** *n*
squash *n* 1: **obs**: something soft and easily crushed; specif: a unripe pod of peas 2: the sudden fall of a heavy soft body or sound of such a fall 3: a squelching sound made by walking oozy ground or in water-soaked boots 4: a crushed mass 5: a sweetened citrus fruit juice usu. with added soda water — **SQUASH RACQUETS**
squash *adv*: with a squash or a squashing sound
squash *n*, *pl* **squashes** or **squash** [by shortening & altering earlier *liquor-squash*, fr. Natick & Narragansett *askwatasqua*: any of various fruits of plants (genus *Cucurbita*) of the gourd family widely cultivated as vegetables and for livestock feed; **a**: a plant and esp. a vine that bears squashes
squash bug *n*: a large black American bug (*Anasa tristis*) of family Coreidae injurious to squash vines
squash racquet *n* *pl* **but** *sing* *in constr*: a singles or doubles game played in a 4-wall court with a long-handled racket and a rubber ball that can be caromed off any number of walls
squash tennis *n*: a singles racket game resembling squash in which played with an inflated ball the size of a tennis ball
squashy \('skwɒʃ-ē, 'skwɒʃ-) *adj* **squash-ier**; **-est** 1: **en** **squashed**: very soft (*cushions*) 2: softly wet; **MOGOY**: soft because overripe (*melons*) — **squash-ily** \(-ə-lē) *adv*
squash-iness \(-ē-nəs) *n*
squat \('skwɒt) *vb* **squat-ting**; **squat-ting** [ME *squatten*, fr. *equatin*, fr. *ex-* + *equa* (*equa* to press, fr. (assumed) *coactare* to press together, fr. L *coactus*, pp. of *coagere* to drive together — more at **COAGULATE**] *v* 1: to cause (oneself) to crouch or to crouch close to the ground 2: to occupy as a squatter (*squatting here*) 3: to assume or maintain a position in which the body is supported on the feet and the knees are bent so that the buttocks rest on or near the heels 3: to become a squatter
squat *n* 1: the act of squatting **b**: the posture of one that squats 2: **a**: a place where one squats **b**: the lair of a small animal (*of a hare*)
squat *adj* **squat-ter**; **squat-test** 1: sitting with the haunches close above the heels 2: **a**: low to the ground **b**: marked, disproportionate shortness or thickness — **squat-ly** *adv* — **squat-ness** *n*
squatter \('skwɒt-ər) *v* [prob. of Scand origin; akin to Dan *skvæ* to sprinkle]: to go along through or as if through water
squatter *n*: one that squats; **a**: one that settles on property without right or title or payment of rent **b**: one that settles public land under government regulation with the purpose of acquiring title
squatter sovereignty *n*: **POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY** 2
squatty \('skwɒt-ē) *adj* **squatt-er**; **-est** 1: low to the ground — **DUMPTY**, **THICKSET**
squaw \('skwɒ) *n* [of Algonquian origin; akin to Natick *squa* woman] 1: an American Indian woman 2: **WOMAN**, **WIFE** *usu.* used disparagingly
squaw-fish \('skwɒ-fɪʃ) *n*: any of several large cyprinid fishes (genus *Pygocentrus*) of western No. America

EXHIBIT B

U LYSSES

JAMES

JOYCE

V-380 \$5.95

A VINTAGE GIANT



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Because of the many scholarly notes which refer to the 1934, first American edition, this edition of *Ulysses* indicates in the margins the page numbers of that edition; these are placed next to the line which contains the last word of the old page. Page numbers in this edition appear in brackets at the bottom of the page.

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he called it. Soup, joint and sweet. Never know whose thoughts you're chewing. Then who'd wash up all the plates and forks? Might be all feeding on tabloids that time. Teeth getting worse and worse.

After all there's a lot in that vegetarian fine flavour of things from the earth garlic, of course, it stinks Italian organgrinders crisp of onions, mushrooms truffles. Pain to animal too. Pluck and draw fowl. Wretched brutes there at the cattlemarket waiting for the poleaxe to split their skulls open. Moo. Poor trembling calves. Meh. Staggering bob. Bubble and squeak. Butchers' buckets wobble lights. Give us that brisket off the hook. Plup. Rawhead and bloody bones. Flayed glasseyed sheep hung from their haunches, sheepsnouts bloodypapered snivelling nosejam on sawdust. Top and lashers going out. Don't maul them pieces, young one.

Hot fresh blood they prescribe for decline. Blood always needed. Insidious. Lick it up, smoking hot, thick sugary. Famished ghosts.

Ah, I'm hungry.

He entered Davy Byrne's. Moral pub. He doesn't chat. Stands a drink now and then. But in leapy year once in four. Cashed a cheque for me once.

What will I take now? He drew his watch. Let me see now. Shandygaff?

—Hellow, Bloom! Nosey Flynn said from his nook.

—Hello, Flynn.

—How's things?

—Tiptop . . . Let me see. I'll take a glass of burgundy and . . . let me see.

Sardines on the shelves. Almost taste them by looking. Sandwich? Ham and his descendants mustered and bred there. Potted meats. What is home without Plumtree's potted meat? Incomplete. What a stupid ad! Under the obituary notices they stuck it. All up a plumtree. Dignam's potted meat. Cannibals would with lemon and rice. White missionary too salty. Like pickled pork. Expect the chief consumes the parts of honour. Ought to be tough from exercise. His wives in a row to watch the effect. *There was a right royal old nigger. Who ate or something the somethings of the reverend Mr Mac-Trigger.* With it an abode of bliss. Lord knows what concoction. Cauls mouldy tripes windpipes faked and minced up. Puzzle find the meat. Kosher. No meat and milk together.

He returns after a life of absence to that spot of earth where he was born, where he has always been, man and boy, a silent witness and there, his journey of life ended, he plants his mulberrytree in the earth. Then dies. The motion is ended. Grave-diggers bury Hamlet *père* and Hamlet *filis*. A king and a prince at last in death, with incidental music. And, what though murdered and betrayed, bewept by all frail tender hearts for, Dane or Dubliner, sorrow for the dead is the only husband from whom they refuse to be divorced. If you like the epilogue look long on it: prosperous Prospero, the good man rewarded, Lizzie, grandpa's lump of love, and nuncle Richie, the bad man taken off by poetic justice to the place where the bad niggers go. Strong curtain. [He found in the world without as actual what was in his world within as possible.] Maeterlinck says: *If Socrates leave his house today he will find the sage seated on his doorstep. If Judas go forth tonight it is to Judas his steps will tend.* Every life is many days, day after day. We walk through ourselves, meeting robbers, ghosts, giants, old men, young men, wives, widows, brothers-in-love. But always meeting ourselves. The playwright who wrote the folio of this world and wrote it badly (He gave us light first and the sun two days later), the lord of things as they are whom the most Roman of catholics call *dio boia*, hangman god, is doubtless all in all in all of us, ostler and butcher, and would be bawd and cuckold too but that in the economy of heaven, foretold by Hamlet, there are no more marriages, glorified man, an androgynous angel, being a wife unto himself. (210)

—Eureka! Buck Mulligan cried. *Eureka!*

Suddenly happied he jumped up and reached in a stride John Eglinton's desk.

—May I? he said. The Lord has spoken to Malachi.

He began to scribble on a slip of paper.

Take some slips from the counter going out.

—Those who are married, Mr Best, douce herald, said, all save one, shall live. The rest shall keep as they are.

He laughed, unmarried, at Eglinton Johannes, of arts a bachelor.

Unwed, unfancied, ware of wiles, they fingerponder nightly each his variorum edition of *The Taming of the Shrew*.

—You are a delusion, said roundly John Eglinton to Stephen. You have brought us all this way to show us a French triangle. Do you believe your own theory?

of saint Francis Xavier's church, upper Gardiner street, stepped on to an outward bound tram.

(218) Off an inward bound tram stepped the reverend Nicholas Dudley C. C. of saint Agatha's church, north William street, on to Newcomen bridge.

At Newcomen bridge Father Conmee stepped into an outward bound tram for he disliked to traverse on foot the dingy way past Mud Island.

Father Conmee sat in a corner of the tramcar, a blue ticket tucked with care in the eye of one plump kid glove, while four shillings, a sixpence and five pennies chuted from his other plump glovepalm into his purse. Passing the ivy church he reflected that the ticket inspector usually made his visit when one had carelessly thrown away the ticket. The solemnity of the occupants of the car seemed to Father Conmee excessive for a journey so short and cheap. Father Conmee liked cheerful decorum.

It was a peaceful day. The gentleman with the glasses opposite Father Conmee had finished explaining and looked down. His wife, Father Conmee supposed. A tiny yawn opened the mouth of the wife of the gentleman with the glasses. She raised her small gloved fist, yawned ever so gently, tiptapping her small gloved fist on her opening mouth and smiled tinily, sweetly.

Father Conmee perceived her perfume in the car. He perceived also that the awkward man at the other side of her was sitting on the edge of the seat.

Father Conmee at the alarrrails placed the host with difficulty in the mouth of the awkward old man who had the shaky head.

At Annesley bridge the tram halted and, when it was about to go, an old woman rose suddenly from her place to alight. The conductor pulled the bellstrap to stay the car for her. She passed out with her basket and a market net: and Father Conmee saw the conductor help her and net and basket down: and Father Conmee thought that, as she had nearly passed the end of the penny fare, she was one of those good souls who had always to be told twice *bless you, my child*, that they have been absolved, *pray for me*. But they had so many worries in life, so many cares, poor creatures.

From the boardings Mr Eugene Stratton grinned with thick niggerlips at Father Conmee.